THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

FORECASTING THE VERDICT OF NOVEMBER FIFTH

PRESIDENT TAFT predicts his reelection, but his newspaper supporters do not. Governor Wilson makes no prophecy at all, but the Democratic press proclaim him our next President. Harmony appears in the Progressive camp alone, where Colonel Roosevelt and his newspaper champions are at one in foretelling "a clean sweep for the Progressives in November." Naturally, with Governor Wilson back from his Western campaigning tour, Colonel Roosevelt homeward bound from his longer swing around the circle, and only a month intervening before election day, the campaign managers and editorial prophets are eagerly charting the movements of political straws for a clue to the way the great wind of public opinion will blow on November 5th. Nor is it surprizing to any one familiar with campaign predictions that the conclusions reached in the headquarters of the three leading candidates differ so *fundamentally and irreconcilably that if all were correct* it would mean the election of three Presidents instead of one. But no prominent champion of either Mr. Taft or Mr. Roosevelt has yet advanced so sweeping a claim for his ticket as that made by W. J. Bryan, who declares that "Wilson and Marshall will carry every State in the Union!"

Mr. Bryan's sunburst of optimism differs only in degree from that reflected generally in the Democratic press. Thus the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) is confident that "the Republican gains are principally to be found in the headquarters of Mr. Hilles, the third-party tide is on the ebb, and the Democratic cause is daily gaining strength," and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) can see no reason why Woodrow Wilson should not be elected President "by the greatest popular majority in the history of the Government." "The split in the Republican party," declares the Nashville *Tennessean* (Dem.), "means that both Taft and Roosevelt are leading a forlorn hope." The Houston *Chronicle* (Dem.) lightly sums up the situation as follows: "Roosevelt is willing to concede six States to Taft; doubtless Taft will concede six to Roosevelt; that leaves thirty-six for Wilson." The New York *Evening Post*, an independent paper supporting Governor Wilson, admits that since the Vermont election "no outward political event has occurred which is calculated to throw any real light on the probable outcome of the Presidential election," but is inclined to believe that November will reveal "a Democratic plurality in every State in the Union with the exception of a few Republican strongholds." It adds, however, in warning tones: "But the 'if' that goes with any such prognostication is a very big one, and it would be the height of folly to regard the question as closed, or anything like closed." A correspondent who accompanied Governor Wilson on his Western tour reports that "the most striking political fact noted was the number of Republicans who admitted an intention of voting for Wilson." "We think that the most careful observers are agreed," remarks the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), "that of the three candidates, Mr. Roosevelt is losing ground, Mr. Taft is not gaining very rapidly, and Mr. Wilson is gradually but steadily becoming stronger."

Turning to the news columns of the same paper we find an analysis of the situation from the pen of a correspondent who accompanies the Roosevelt party. While this correspondent reports the Colonel "immensely pleased with the result of his journey and confident that he is going to win," he goes on to say:

"In each one of the States through which the Roosevelt train has passed I have questioned men of all parties who were in a position to know the conditions in their respective States, and the consensus of opinion may be summed up as follows:

"1. In every one of these States except Utah Taft is out of the race and will run an extremely bad third.

"2. In most of them Wilson is well in the lead.

"3. In States where La Follette is strong numbers of La Follette men will vote for Wilson.

"4. In the other States many Taft men will vote for Wilson, and in some States, such as Nebraska, virtually the whole Taft vote is turning toward the Democratic candidate.

"5. Nearly all these States are normally Republican. As things now are, the persons interviewed hold out that the only nearly certain State that Taft has is Utah; the only nearly certain State that Roosevelt has is California. It is declared that in some of the States Roosevelt has a chance, but that Taft has no chance in any of them except Utah of running even second.

"6. The Progressives are handicapped in several States, notably Iowa, by the running of a Bull Moose State ticket. A large number of the Bull Moosers want to vote for Roosevelt and yet preserve their party regularity in State affairs. In Iowa this has deprived the Bull Moose of the services of the most influential man in the State, Senator Cummins, who will vote for Roosevelt, but can not come out against the State Republican ticket.

"7. In some States, such as Arizona, where Roosevelt has personal claims on the gratitude or affection of the voters—it was he who gave Arizona the Roosevelt dam—he will get many Democratic votes. As a general rule, however, he seems to draw most of his support from the Republican party, and if this condition continues this split among the Republicans will give Wilson most of the States so far traversed.

"8. Generally speaking, the rural districts are much more

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—Murphy in the San Francisco *Call*.

strongly for Roosevelt than are the cities. The country people seem to be wild about him, and there is no division of sentiment, as there is in most of the cities which gave him good receptions.

"9. In all the States which Wilson has not yet visited his candidacy is hampered by the lack of knowledge of the people about him. They know Taft and Roosevelt, but they have no definite conception of Wilson, the man, and consequently there is little enthusiasm for him personally.

"10. There is a strong feeling in favor of Roosevelt personally throughout the West, based on the fact that he is the man who understands the needs of that section of the country as no other Eastern politician does. Yet most of the Democrats who entertain that feeling will vote for Wilson simply as party men. Roosevelt has made a strong bid for that vote by repeating over and over again, 'It's time you had a President who knows an irrigation ditch from a dry farm, and to whom alfalfa has more than a merely mystical meaning,' and the response of the crowd invariably shows that the shot has gone home.

"11. The Bull Moose movement has been hindered in many States by the weakness of its local tickets. The Colonel must be aware of this, for he repeatedly points to the nomination of Hiram Johnson and Oscar Straus as an earnest of what the Bull Moose means. Such nominations as that of Hodge in Washington or that of Stevens in Iowa do nothing to strengthen the ticket. Roosevelt would have a much better chance if in each of these States he had some strong man to take part of the burden of the campaign off his shoulders. As it is, he is carrying the whole party himself, and if he wins it will be his work alone. The scarcity of strong leaders is only accentuated by such exceptions as Judge Lindsay in Colorado and Governor Johnson in California.

"12. In many States, notably New Mexico, it is observable that the young men are for Roosevelt, while the old-timers stick to the old parties. There are traces of this even in Utah."

Admitting that this is "the greatest 'may-be' campaign in the history of the country," the Portland *Oregonian* (Rep.) indicates in the following questions "the most doubtful elements in a calculation where all elements are doubtful": "What will the Republicans do who stayed away from the primaries? How many Taft Republicans will vote for Wilson? How many conservative Democrats will vote for Taft? How many Progressive Democrats will vote for Roosevelt? How many Republicans who voted for Roosevelt at the primaries will vote for Taft or Wilson at the election?" It goe on to say:

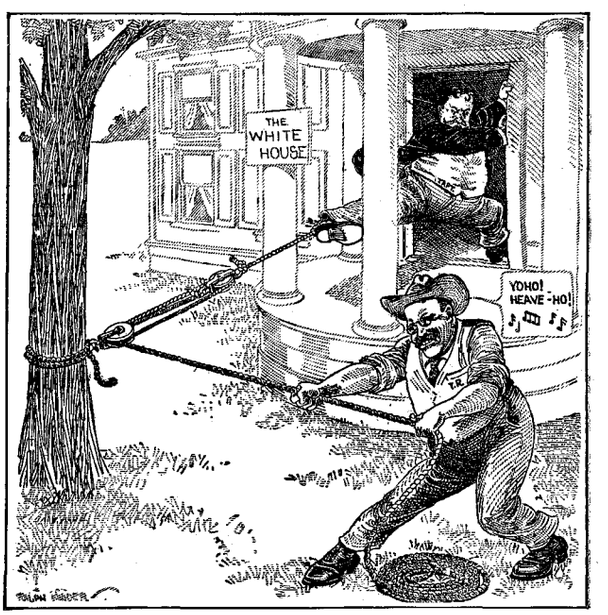
"The presumption is that those Republicans who did not vote at the primaries will vote for Taft at the election, if they vote at all. Staying at home implies indolence, let-well-enough-alone regularity, opposition to revolt and to all else that is included in the Progressive movement. The stay-at-homes will therefore either vote the straight ticket or, if they find Roosevelt is making such headway that he has a chance of winning, will vote for Wilson in resentment against the Colonel for disturbing their arm-chair repose. But a fraction is likely to be inspired to revolt at the last moment, which means a vote for Roosevelt.

"But few conservative Democrats are so incensed at Wilson's nomination that they will vote for Taft. Bright prospects of party success will keep them in line. Tho their feelings have been ruffled by the rebuke to the bosses at Baltimore, they have been soothed by Wilson's conservative manner of expressing radical opinions. The Democratic party stands more nearly united than it has ever stood in recent years. . . . . .

"That many Republicans who voted for Roosevelt at the primaries will stay with their party at the election is to be inferred from several circumstances. Among these are the refusal of such men as La Follette, Cummins, and Borah to bolt, and the fact that Kansas was four to one for Roosevelt against Taft at the election of delegates, but was only two to one at the nomination of electors. Even in these days, when men are being jarred loose from traditional political allegiances, party ties are still strong with many and will hold them in line. The exposure of Roosevelt's fraudulent contests, the Standard Oil Company's campaign contribution, the Colonel's affiliation with trust magnates and deposed bosses, will combine to give such men pause when they are tempted to leap over party lines."

"YOU CAN'T TEACH AN OLD DOG NEW TRICKS."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Nevertheless Colonel Roosevelt declares that "we're going to beat the bosses two to one at the polls next November," and the Progressive press seem to share



MR. ROOSEVELT FAVORS THE RECALL OF PRESIDENTS.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

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WITH COMPETITION ABSORBED.
—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

THE COLONEL'S IDEA OF TRUST REGULATION.
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

TWO VIEWS OF HOW IT WOULD WORK.

his confidence. "The Progressive party is the only one that is out against the bipartizan conspiracy of bosses, and the people know it," asserts the New York *Evening Mail*, and the Chicago *Evening Post* makes this terse forecast: "The people this year will recall two Presidents—one to the White House and one from it." William Allen White, of the Emporia *Gazette*, believes that Colonel Roosevelt will be elected, with Wilson a good second.

On the other hand Chairman Hilles of the Republican National Committee is convinced that "the third-term movement is on the rocks"—a natural consequence, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, of sailing uncharted seas. Other anti-Roosevelt papers eagerly agree with Hilles. "It is now generally conceded that Roosevelt has not the remotest chance of being our next President," affirms the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.) adds ironically: "But he is flushed with victory already, and will no doubt emerge triumphantly from the small end of the horn in November." In the equally hostile Rochester *Post Express* (Rep.) we read:

"Many independent observers have come to the conclusion, if we may judge from instances and utterances in various quarters, that the Bull Moose frenzy is abating, that the disease has passed the critical point and the danger of infection has become negligible. No new cases are reported and everybody seems to have had it who is likely to take it."

Turning to President Taft's chances, we find them contemptuously dismissed by Colonel Roosevelt and his running mate as negligible, altho the President and his managers find "the tide running strong" in his favor. Chairman Hilles even goes so far as actually to count the votes in advance, declaring that the President will have 290 votes in the electoral college—24 more than are necessary for election. "President Taft is absolutely confident of reelection," says Mr. Hilles, "and his confidence is shared by the Republican managers." Yet Colonel Roosevelt insists that politically speaking the President is "a dead cock in the pit," and Governor Johnson predicts that he will run a "poor third" in the country at large, and in Illinois will not poll as many votes as Debs. The President himself, in an authorized statement to the press, states his view of the situation and the grounds of his confidence as follows:

"The Republicans necessarily will have a reduced majority over 1908 because of the presence of three tickets in the field, but the Democratic party will suffer also. The combined strength of the third-term party will not be enough to change the ultimate result.

"Five or six weeks ago it was asserted generally that the Republican party would secure the vote of the solid East, including all of the New England States with the exception of Maine and Vermont; that the Democratic party would maintain its hold on the solid South, and that the third-term party would secure the solid West, leaving only the Middle West as a debatable ground. To-day the Republican party finds itself with a strengthened hold on the solid East, having routed the third-term party in Vermont and the Democratic party in Maine.

"The third-term leaders recently conceded that we would pick the State of Utah out of the solid West, and, after conferring with Chairman Hilles and others recently in the West, there is every reason to believe that the Republican party will carry Michigan, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming. Moreover, if the proper kind of a campaign is waged, we will carry Oregon, Kansas, and Minnesota, where the third-term strength has rapidly waned since the recent tour through that section by the party's candidate. . . . . .

"I am not familiar with the developments in other Western States, altho many good reports have come to me at Beverly concerning them, but even with the States already mentioned it can be seen that there is no longer a solid West back of the new party, but, more nearly, a solid West reunited in support of the Republican ticket. This strength, added to the indisputable Republican hold on the Eastern States, constitutes in itself a sufficient strength to give success to the party."

Mr. Taft's managers are pointing to the record crops and other earnests of growing prosperity and declaring that the country will not risk a change when everything is going so well with it. Prosperity, admits the New York *Evening Post*, has always fought on the side of the party in power, and the Republican papers, while not actually predicting victory, speak hopefully of an improved outlook. Thus the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.) believes that Mr. Taft's prospects are already brightening under its influence. "The great majority of the business men in the Middle West are coming over to the support of the Republican ticket," reports the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.). "The country is prosperous, and there is no reason for a change," declares the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), and many Republican papers agree with the San Francisco *Post* (Rep.) that "a swing to Taft is apparent." The evidence of this tendency, says the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), is "not yet overwhelming," but "it consists of a lot of indications, all pointing in the same direction."

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MR. LAWSON'S "REMEDY"

WHATEVER THE EFFECT upon Wall Street may be when the public finally learns all the details of a new series of articles from Thomas W. Lawson, that institution is evidently not indulging in any anticipatory qualms. We notice that on the day following the publication of the first instalment in *Everybody's Magazine* of "The Remedy," the New York Stock Exchange did the largest day's business it had done in months, and that the buoyancy in some issues, according to the financial editor of the New York *Evening Mail*, carried prices "not only to the highest figures of the year, but to the best selling basis in two or three years." Nor is any hesitation apparent among some of the editors to start a controversy with this vigorous debater. His contention that the Stock Exchange is a chief offender in causing high living costs is met in some quarters with such sarcastic comment as this from the Cleveland *Leader:*

"Important, if true. . . . . .

"But Thomas W. Lawson told the American people, only a few years ago, that the way to cure most of the ills of the body politic was to give him full control of a vast sum with which he would beat the confederated powers of the stock-market at their own game and make immense profits for those who went into his proposed 'blind pool,' at the same time smashing the 'system' and putting an end to great evils.

"Thomas W. Lawson, it is painfully apparent, credits his fellow citizens with short memories, sweet credulity and unlimited capacity for playing the lively but unprofitable part of dupes in every new show staged by any bold and enterprising faker."

By courtesy of "Everybody's Magazine."

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

"The American people have been shooting toward hell at a mile-a-minute gait for the past twenty years. Every one who is not System-doped knows it."

In behalf of the usefulness of the Stock Exchange there are stanch champions, too. The New York *Sun*, not making any direct reference to Lawson, but speaking with an earnestness not to be expected unless a provocation were present, says:

"It provides a market for the purchase and sale of securities without which a nation's business could not be carried on at all. It facilitates the general progress of the financial transactions of the country with a rapidity and an exactness that could be accomplished in no other way. It is the means by which the credit resources of the country can be massed and placed whenever required at the one point where need for them is greatest or where they can be distributed in necessary directions.

"Through the precautions taken by the Stock Exchange against forged and fraudulent stock issues and other certificates of value people are enabled to buy and sell securities safe in the knowledge that what they buy or sell is in fact what it purports to be. The part that the Stock Exchange plays in this regard may be compared to the creation of national banks and their notes of issue after the era of wildcat and red-dog private-bank-note currency in the early part of the last century."

Mr. Lawson's view is in sharp and startling contrast with this. It exasperates him to think that our political leaders are "raving" over a lot of "subsidiary evils," while the people, feeling that they are hurt, but not knowing what is hurting them, are about to demand reform or revolution. Eight years after the appearance of his series on "Frenzied Finance," described as "a merciless exposure of the sinister forces at work in the Underworld of Wall Street," Mr. Lawson follows with his "Remedy," which the editor of *Everybody's* describes as "a crusade to rout those sinister forces and wreck the underworld." In a foreword in the current issue of that magazine Mr. Lawson says that the first part of the remedy is the destruction of the "big evil" of Stock Exchange gambling. It annually robs the people of between two and three billions of dollars, he says. But when this is stopt the possessors of gigantic fortunes will still collect, through the instrumentality of stocks and bonds, "a legal but an undue return" on their investments. So, for the second part of his remedy, "an entirely new device, through which all of the people's industries will be conducted in the future," is to be outlined. Of this the writer promises that it will compel

"A fair division with the people, who at all times own the 'real' money of the country—five billions of dollars deposited in savings-banks.

"This new device, once it is working, will absolutely destroy all trusts, as trusts are now known, and all kindred devices by which the few pillage the many."

Mr. Lawson declares that we have been and are being robbed and that our entire annual surplus is being destroyed, but that the system that is responsible for this and for the soaring cost of living can be crusht by simple direct legal action, without a revolution.

It is no less imperative, he says, to make the beginning—"the closing of the Stock Exchange so far as it is a gambling institution"—than it was to close the old Louisiana Lottery:

"A few years ago the Louisiana Lottery was as firmly established an institution as the Stock Exchange is to-day. It took the money of all the people and returned some of it to the many. Its controllers, the few, retained over one hundred millions each year for working the game. The people knew this and knew that the whole affair was gambling pure and simple, but they said people must gamble—so why not? Yet to-day there is no man so idiotic as to dare suggest its reestablishment.

"But the Louisiana Lottery compared with the Stock Exchange was as influenza to tuberculosis. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Stock Exchange business to-day is gambling, three-fourths of this is loaded-dice gambling; and it takes from the people over two billions each year, and gives them absolutely nothing in return.

"WE WILL POINT OUT TO THE LAWMAKERS AND LAW ADMINISTRATORS HOW LAWS FOR THE CLOSING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE CAN BE READ INTO THE STATUTES, AND SHOW THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WHY THEY MUST BE MADE A PART OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS—AND QUICKLY."

Because he is convinced that "neither Wilson, Taft, nor Roosevelt knows even the name of the big evil that must be reformed unless there is to be terrible revolution," Mr. Lawson, as one who says he knows thoroughly this "one great evil," and also the remedy, proposes "first, to interest, and then to educate, and, last, to raise all the latent hell in the American people—in the victims of the big evil and its ruthless creators and workers." His stories will be truthful, he says, but they—

"Will be scarleted, yellowed, and blacked to the limit. They will be directed to the undamning of the indignation of millions of the wronged, to the end that the victims, direct and indirect, of the Stock Exchange deviltry may in great numbers and in their loudest voices howl for a quick and lasting reform."

As "sample packages" of the material he will use, he editorializes upon the Standard Oil Company, the Tobacco, Sugar, and Beef Trusts, an incident of the 1907 panic, and the purchasing power of the average citizen's savings.

The courts ordered Standard Oil to destroy itself, he relates, but the result was only another increase in the cost of living.

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"A strange thing happened. This black thing of hell, this Standard Oil, reorganized, and continued its old business of supplying the American people with one of their foundation necessities, and lo! within one year from the time it had effaced itself from the earth, its business had increased, its oil price likewise, and its stock had actually doubled in value."

So, also, he says, in the case of the Tobacco Trust:

"It was attacked by the people, effaced from off the earth by the people, reorganized by itself, *and after reorganization was worth scores of millions more than before its effacement.*"

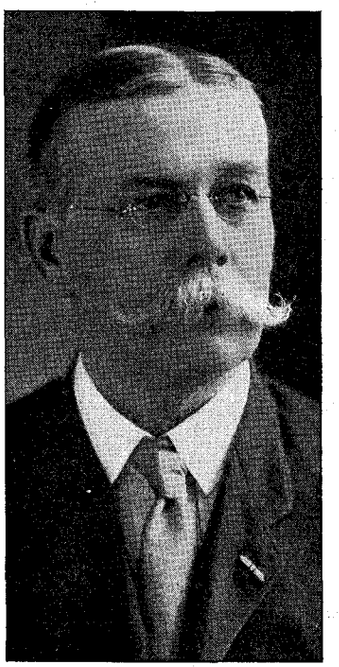
And the same thing happened after prosecutions of the Meat Trust: "It jumped the price of the people's beef, on the very day when its victory over the people was announced, four cents per pound." He says the Sugar Trust was convicted of crimes "that would put to shame a properly educated professional pickpocket, blackjacker, or second-story worker." Yet—

"The result of the civil and criminal convictions of the Sugar Trust was the same as in the case of the civilly convicted Oil and Tobacco Trusts and the criminally acquitted Beef Trust: the worth of the property increased."

The saving of the situation in the 1907 panic, he avers, was only another of the things that leave people wondering where they stand:

"A brute Congress, at a cruelly crude investigation, compelled the admission that the millions so nobly, bravely, and generously hazarded to stay the panic were in fact government coin—that coin which a free and equal people contribute in pennies and dollars for the legitimate conduct of their Government—and that *it had been entrusted to the haloed Dollar King secretly and without charge, that he might save the people at six per cent. per save.*"

National banks and trust companies, Mr. Lawson argues, borrow at 4¼ per cent. to 4¾ per cent. the "capital of the many" after it is deposited in savings-banks, "and use it to earn for the few 38 per cent." High-cost living enters next into the situation, as he describes it:



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LATEST SENATOR UNDER FIRE.

Senator Warren is accused by *Collier's* of using Federal patronage for private profit. The Senator replies that the charge is "a tissue of malicious falsehoods."

"THE PURCHASING POWER OF THE PEOPLE'S INCOME HAS IN FORTY YEARS BEEN MORE THAN CUT IN HALF BECAUSE OF HIGH-COST LIVING.

"Forty years ago the income of the few's capital in national banks and trust companies returned them 6 per cent. annually. To-day it returns them 38 per cent., or six and a third times what it did forty years ago. But this six and a third times, owing to high-cost living, has been cut in half measured by its purchasing power, or to three and a sixth times as much as forty years ago. This means that the incomes of the many and of the few, which were 100 per cent. and 150 per cent respectively forty years ago, are to-day 50 per cent. and 475 per cent. respectively."

After summing up the ideas in the first instalment of the new series, the Hartford *Times* gives this judgment:

"A good many of the things which Mr. Lawson charged in 'Frenzied Finance' have been proven true. Some of them have been corrected. Efforts have been made to correct some others. Yet it is doubtful how great an effect his literary labors had upon the system's recognition and discipline. His manner of revelation savored too strongly of the bizarre and the desperately sensational to inspire confidence in its reliability. His determination to be picturesque at all costs distracts much attention from the really serious discoveries of his searches. In his present article, as well as in his future activities, he must overcome suspicion before he can command respect."

THE ATTACK ON SENATOR WARREN

ACCUSED by *Collier's* of practically all the political sins in the catalog, Senator Francis E. Warren (Rep.), candidate for reelection from Wyoming, replies in a long published statement in which he takes up the charges in the order in which they are made, denying the graver ones and explaining or ridiculing others. While the *Collier's* article, which is signed by C. P. Connolly, is described by the Washington *Times* (Prog.) as "an open invitation to sue for libel," the Cheyenne *Wyoming Tribune* (Rep.) explains editorially that the Senator's method of meeting this attack is more effectual and convincing than launching a libel suit which "would cost thousands of dollars and require years to bring it to trial and completion," since "*Collier's* political attack is spread out over a period of nearly forty years, and drags in the living and the dead." *The Tribune* adds the complaint that "the framers of libel laws in most States seem to have proceeded on the theory that the press should be free to publish almost anything it desires about a man in public life or politics," and therefore "there is practically no redress even tho the vilest and most untruthful slanders are published." Moreover, it adds, "the time of a busy man like Senator Warren is too valuable to waste in a fruitless chase to overtake and punish such pirates as *Collier's* and its ilk." Senator Warren further acknowledges himself "in a measure responsible" for the publication of these charges, since he had previously declined to purchase "for the modest sum of ten thousand dollars" "what appeared to be the same article in the form prepared by one of its authors before it was published in *Collier's*." The whole article, he declares, is "a list of Munchausen misrepresentations and falsehoods . . . most of them of very ancient vintage."

Some papers point out, however, that we are likely to hear echoes of these accusations for some time to come, especially if, as is reported, the House Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department presents to Congress in December a report charging the Roosevelt Administration with permitting "unlawful fencing and enclosure of public lands" by the Warren Live Stock Company. In a Washington dispatch in the New York *World* (Dem.) we read:

"The report will refer particularly to the fencing and enclosure of 46,330 acres of public lands in Wyoming and 1,120 in Colorado. It will embrace affidavits by ranchmen, land inspectors of the Interior Department, and others that this was done unlawfully. It will also contain a letter written by Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Department from 1898 to 1907, criticizing Senator Warren and upholding a special agent who reported against him.

"Three or more letters written by President Roosevelt in defense of the Senator and against this special agent will be embodied in the report, and before it is printed it may contain a charge that Warren escaped indictment and trial by the aid of Roosevelt."

Perjury, graft in padded pay-rolls, illegal fencing of government land, tax-dodging, and the use of public office to build up a powerful and corrupt political machine that "bribes" communities with Federal buildings and newspaper proprietors with government salaries and Land-Office advertising space are the chief counts in Mr. Connolly's indictment of the Wyoming

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Senator. Among many instances of disproportionate appropriations secured by his efforts, we read of a $157,000 Federal building in Lander, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and of another to cost $75,000 in Sun Dance, a community of 500 persons, 50 miles from a railroad.

Senator Warren's power to do the things of which he is accused, explains Mr. Connolly, is born of a carefully reenforced political system of which the Senator is the supposed "boss." He is accused of improper railroad affiliations and undue influence over various branches of the Government, resulting in what reads like a wholesale looting of Wyoming's natural resources. His power in judicial appointments is pictured as extending even to the Supreme Court, as manifested in one of President Taft's selections. Another evidence of Senator Warren's power in Washington, Mr. Connolly declares, is that the Senator, for years Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and "practically dictator" of the Army, "jumped his son-in-law, Capt. John J. Pershing, whose reputation for valor in the field was largely the work of Warren's wire-pulling and press-bureauship, over the heads of 862 officers who outranked him, and had him made a brigadier-general."

How Senator Warren increases political strength at home, commensurate with the power attributed to him at the Capitol, is explained in part by the extremely liberal appropriations he secures for his constituents, and in part by his control of the press. "Editors of Wyoming newspapers," asserts Mr. Connolly, "were bribed with Land Office and other Federal positions, and the press of the State reduced to a publicity bureau subsidized by Warren and supported with government funds." He is further charged with keeping friends on the Senate pay-roll while they were hundreds or thousands of miles away, with swearing to personal residence in two places at the same time, with fencing "large sections of public land," and with being unduly modest about his possessions in discussing them with tax commissioners.

Returning to Senator Warren's reply as published in *The Wyoming Tribune*, we read that the question of Captain Pershing's promotion was settled by President Roosevelt, not only before that officer became the Senator's son-in-law, but even before the Senator or any member of his family "knew that such a person as Captain Pershing existed." There is nothing irregular or sensational, we are assured, connected with the owning and renting of grazing lands by the Warren Live Stock Company. As to the influence he is accused of exerting to secure the appointment of Justice Van Devanter to the Supreme Court of the United States and of Judge J. A. Van Orsdel to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, Senator Warren writes that "both of these able jurists . . . were selected for their respective offices, which they are now filling so admirably, after they had had long service at the national capital immediately under the eye of the appointing power and the Congress, and neither a hand nor a word was raised against either one, as to his appointment or his confirmation."

He denies the charge of improper railroad affiliations, but admits appointing newspaper men to Land Office positions. In this case he finds his justifi ation in the efficiency of the appointees, and remarks that "no one has ever complained of this except political shysters who are short of copy in campaign times, or those who are out of office and want to get in." In regard to appropriations for Federal buildings, he remarks that he has done his best for Wyoming and has "nothing to 'take back.'" In securing such appropriations, he says, "no promises have ever been asked or given." The preemption perjury charges, he says, were investigated and dismissed by the Interior Department as long ago as 1889. He explains that his friends who were kept on the Senate pay-roll when they were apparently occupied with other matters in parts of the country far from Washington were either actually doing the work for which the country paid them, wherever they might happen to be, or else they were paying proxies in Washington to do this work for them. He ridicules Mr. Connolly's charge that as Territorial Treasurer "he used the public funds to start himself in a mercantile business," and declares that "no responsible person will pretend to assert that I used the Territory's money in my business or that I did not properly account for every dollar of the public funds." In answer to the statement that President Cleveland removed him from the office of Territorial governor because he had illegally fenced large areas of the government land, he points to the records to show that "no complaint of that kind was made against me or considered by President Cleveland."

While the papers attacking Senator Warren seem to have little confidence in their ability to bring about his defeat, a recent Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) reports information from Wyoming that he is "in serious danger of loosing his seat," since "it is probable that the Democrats will win the Wyoming legislature." It adds, "Senator Warren is fighting not only the Democrats in his State, but some of the Republicans who are bitter against his powerful machine."

HIGH COST OF KEEPING WARM

PROVOCATIONS for discussing the high cost of coal appear more pressing and numerous this autumn than usual. Besides being a topic of some of the campaign speeches, it is mentioned in two widely quoted reports. In looking for the cause of it, some editorial experts find that combinations are to blame and that competition is nearly stifled, while others place particular emphasis on freight costs, miners' wages or operating methods. None of the press appear to believe that the coal-supply is dwindling.

The first report to appear—an investigation of living-costs conducted by the Commissioner of Labor—shows that on April 15 in twenty-five out of twenty-nine cities the price of anthracite was higher than in 1911. In the rest it had remained unchanged. Bituminous coal had advanced in seventeen out of thirty-two cities, remained the same in twelve, and had declined in three. Some of the advances had been heavy:

"In the north Atlantic States, Pennsylvania white ash coal, stove size, was 11.3 per cent. higher on April 15, 1912, than a year before. Pennsylvania anthracite white ash, chestnut size, 11.9 higher, and bituminous 11 per cent. higher."

A later investigation, at the bidding of Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, results in a report which the New York *Globe* describes as "calculated to persuade an average intelligence that the price is grossly unfair." *The Globe* testifies that New York has had much the same experience as Philadelphia, and on account of the freight rate alone "pays a dollar a ton too much" for its coal. It gives this account of the conditions the Philadelphia investigators discovered:

"The Reading Coal Company from time to time buys coal. Its books show that it pays $2.30 at the mines, a price that, of course, allows a profit to the coal operator. But the Reading Company bills the coal at $4 to $4.15 for domestic sizes. Here is an extra profit of $1.70 a ton.

"Then the Reading Railway Company hauls the coal to Philadelphia and charges $1.70 a ton for the service, whereas if Philadelphia were given freight rates in force throughout the United States, the freight rate would not be more than 95 cents a ton. Here is a further loss of 75 cents a ton to the coal consumer.

"Finally, the retailer is allowed $1.30 a ton for the handling of the coal. The investigators say that $1 is about a fair price for the service. If coal were billed at $2.30 a ton, and the freight rate were 95 cents a ton and the retailer's charge were $1 a ton, coal in Philadelphia in the householder's cellar would come to

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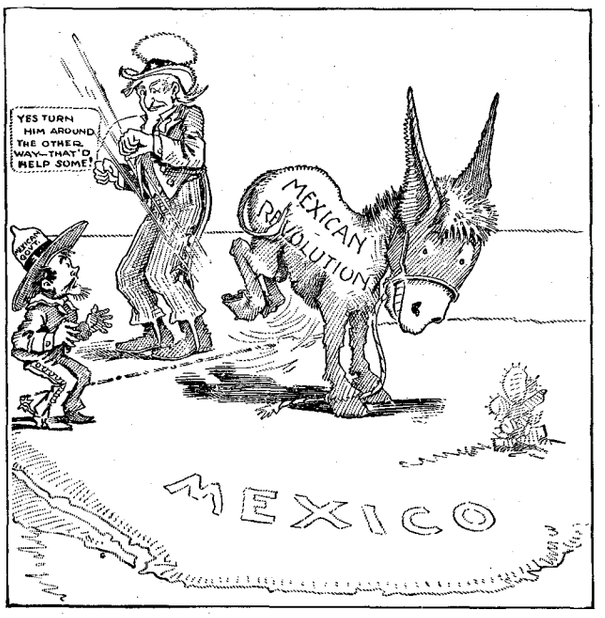
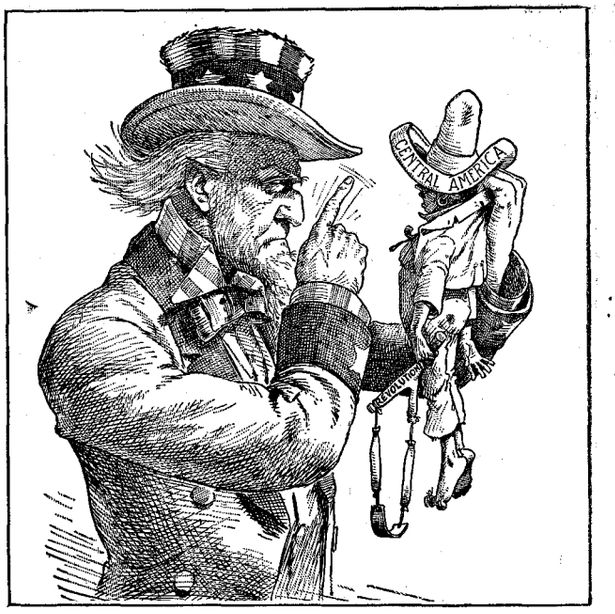


REVOLVING A REVOLUTION
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.



"NOW, I AIN'T ARGUING WITH YOU, SON; I'M JUST TELLING YOU."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

NEIGHBORLY ATTENTIONS.

$4.25 a ton instead of $7 as now. Philadelphia proposes to proceed before the Interstate Commerce Commission for the correction of the rate."

A Philadelphia paper, *The Record*, is no less bitter about the freight and speaks of it as an "unwarranted tax" upon the people. It argues that "in view of the fact that coal is a coarse, cheap freight, it is not improbable that there is an unjust dollar loaded on each ton of hard coal burned in this city," and adds that even "at the lower estimate of 75 cents the inexcusable tax on this city comes to $4,000,000 a year." Its explanation of how such a rate is possible is that "the anthracite roads control the marketing of all the coal, fix the selling price, and take all for hauling except just enough to keep some of the independent producers in business." These "independents," it thinks, are rapidly being driven out of business, and the men who control the trade are lately so powerful that "last spring . . . they increased the cost of coal about $12,000,000 in order to increase the pay of the miners about $6,000,000."

The Nashville *Tennessean*, agreeing that "the transportation companies are the railroads which operate the mines," remarks also that "in many cases the dealers are companies subsidiary to the railroads and owned by the railroads." *The Tennessean* thinks that the supply of unmined coal in this country is "inexhaustible," and that somebody is to blame if not enough is mined to meet the needs of the consumer. It suggests:

"If this country must produce more food by improved methods in farming, it must also produce more coal by improved methods in mining. If poor methods of operation contribute to the high cost of living, improved methods should be made to prevail instead, and this should apply to mining as well as farming.

"The Government must also take a hand and make it possible for the great supply of coal on government domain to be put on the market. Through a careful leasing system the rights of the public in the great coal-fields held by the Government can be safeguarded."

The answer some of the coal dealers are reported to make—that there is a coal shortage—is vigorously denounced by some of the editors. For one instance, the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"The statement of the coal people is quite at variance with the testimony of eye-witnesses of the situation in the Pennsylvania coal-fields. As we have repeatedly stated, on the best of evidence, there is no shortage, but quite the reverse. One observer has declared that at one point in the coal-field is a huge mountain of mined coal which contains enough fuel to last the city of New York all winter. The fact is that the general public has lost all respect for statements issued by the coal barons. They have indulged in 'faked' reports so often that they do not even get the benefit of doubts."

Dispatches also quote George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railway system, as declaring on this point:

"There is no more danger of a coal famine than of a bread famine. I think it all idle talk. The production is undoubtedly very large, and might perhaps be larger were it not for sporadic labor troubles."

END OF THE CUNNINGHAM CLAIMS

THE FINAL QUIETUS on the famous "Cunningham claims" in the Alaskan coal-fields, by decision of Secretary Fisher after a second review, has started the press reviewing it on their own account. If much bitterness appears, it is perhaps to be expected in the discussion of a case which has been so important in recent political history. Many experts think that this controversy, involving the removal of Gifford Pinchot, chief forester, Louis R. Glavis, chief of the field division of the Land Office, and the resignation of Richard A. Ballinger from the post of Secretary of the Interior, was the beginning of the Progressive party. The charge that a Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate owned the blanket claims of the Cunninghams and their associates was the first sensation of the case and is not overlooked in the latest debates, tho the newest emphasis is upon what will become of Alaska if the present official view of what constitutes "conservation" continues to hold. Many of the editors are saying that so much emphasis is being put on preserving resources that the result is inhibition of all development. Others insist it is better that Alaska's development should wait a while than to have it handed over to any who might use its magnificent resources against the public interest. The policy of the Administration in this regard since the advent of Secretaries Fisher and Stimson is warmly indorsed by *Collier's* as "firm, intelligent, and progressive."

The friends of conservation are not at all reserved about celebrating what they call a "vindication." The Kansas City *Star* (Prog.) sees it that Secretary Fisher's action "in its implications is the severest possible criticism of the course of the Ad-

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ministration in one of its most important policies," and the Fort Worth *Record* declares that "everything that Pinchot charged against the Administration is proved to have had substantial foundation."

Yet the replies are just as spirited. Typical is that of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.):

"From the first it was to be seen that Mr. Pinchot was jumping at conclusions. His dismissal by the President was well justified by his conduct. The motive of that conduct is plainer now in view of the third-term candidacy of Mr. Pinchot's particular friend. What it was impossible to understand at the time his charges were first brought, on such flimsy ground as he brought them, it is easy to understand now. Mr. Pinchot was playing politics.

"It would have been better for the President, and worse for the Colonel, if this final decision could have been reached before the Chicago convention met. As much of the Roosevelt furore arose out of falsehood along this line as out of the falsehood that the President was favoring Lorimer, a falsehood now conclusively clinched by the Senate's action in resenting the President's activity against Lorimer. There are still nearly two months of the canvass left. It is an interesting question of how many third-term lies will have the legs to run the whole distance."

The Globe-Democrat predicts that the decision will cause "wide disappointment" in Alaska. Secretary Fisher's action is not censured, but is explained as "necessary, from considerations of general public policy which touch not only Alaska, but this country as well."

Mr. Fisher's own explanation is, in part, as follows:

"I have again reviewed the cases. No new considerations are presented in the argument, altho it contains many statements reflecting upon the animus and attitude of the commissioner which are, in my opinion, totally unwarranted.

"After full consideration, I am of the opinion that the findings of fact and the conclusions both of law and fact of the commissioner, as exprest in his opinion in these cases, are correct, and they are hereby adopted as the findings and conclusions, both of law and of fact, of the Department. The decision of the commissioner in each of said cases is affirmed.

"The applicants have had a full and fair hearing both before the commissioner and myself, and, indeed, the consideration by me of this appeal has in all respects also the effect of a rehearing of the case after my own decision. The decision will, therefore, be carried into immediate effect and the entries canceled."

The official review appears to have little interest in estimating what the value of the "Cunningham group" of claims may be. Many dispatches say the thirty-three claims are worth "high into the millions." *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), however, is one of the authorities who deny this:

"A few persons only will know that the Cunningham claimants were men of substance and character, not dummies, that they thought that they were engaged in a legitimate adventure in connection with the development of Alaska, that their actions were in conformity with the laws of April 28, 1904, and May 28, 1908, and that the Government is in the position of disregarding its promises. Only a few persons, also, will know that the Bering coal-field is regarded by experts as being of but slight value, and that the Cunningham claimants had no great commercial chances anyway. The climax of their misfortunes is reached in the confiscation of the $52,800 that they paid into the Land Office."

Ex-Senator Kearns, of Utah, is quoted to much this same effect in the Salt Lake *Tribune* (Rep.) upon his return from a visit to Alaska. He declares that the "Pinchot type of theorist places an absurd valuation" upon Alaskan coal and checks the development of the country. He argues:

"What we want is a sensible, sane, business administration for Alaska and its natural resources. The investor should be protected, as should also the individual prospector or homesteader. As it is now, neither can accomplish anything in the way of industrial development of the country, and yet the district under a business administration of its affairs would go forward by leaps and bounds.

"Roosevelt and Pinchot are the ones directly responsible for the distress in the country and their indorsement would spell ruin for Alaska."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

WOODROW WILSON is one Southerner the Yankees made run.—*Columbia State.*

AEROPLANES cost less than automobiles, but they are harder to keep up.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

BANK-NOTES are going to be smaller, and thus will more nearly represent their purchasing power.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE new negro newspaper in New Orleans ought to have plenty of local color in its news.—*Southern Lumberman.*

HEREAFTER nobody is to be allowed after midnight on Broadway. This will enable the policemen to go home early.—*Washington Post.*

AT last "Lefty Louie" and "Gyp the Blood" can breathe more easily. They are now in the hands of their friends.—*Cleveland Leader.*

APPARENTLY nothing can stay the increasing concentration of wealth. An aged Connecticut millionaire has married a milliner.—*Cleveland Leader.*

ANOTHER great advantage of the parcel-post would be that it would render it more difficult to send us everything C. O. D.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

THE Colonel says Governor Wilson "deliberately misrepresents." Which is longer and handsomer than the other form, anyway.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WASHINGTON police have a $1,000,000 check that was found in the street. It may have been dropt by a member of the New York force.—*Philadelphia North American.*

OWING to the increased cost of living, judges are granting higher alimony than formerly. There are indications that it may soon be cheaper to remain married.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

MRS. JOHN DOE is not necessarily the wife of a bull moose.—*Columbia State.*

WHEN they formed the Harvester Trust evidently they let George do it.—*Washington Post.*

THE country is calling for help; but it is of the hard-handed, broad-shouldered kind.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE JUGGLER.

—Coffman in the New York *Journal.*

COINCIDENT with the reopening of the public schools Canada reports a good whaling season.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE rebels in Mexico have again taken flight, adding still more to the moving-picture man's burdens.—*Washington Post.*

IT took a Boston woman to explain that a suffragist has a wish-bone, while a suffragette has a backbone.—*Boston Herald.*

THERE is only one type of politician more objectionable than a standpatter, and that is a side-stepper.—*Philadelphia North American.*

MR. ROOSEVELT may "view with alarm," or "point with pride," but he is never "speechless with astonishment."—*Wall Street Journal.*

JUDGES have some ideas of justice after all. One of them up in Massachusetts has sentenced a bigamist to support both his wives.—*Nashville Banner.*

A MAN who positively predicted Taft's election over in New York was committed to Bellevue yesterday for observation, altho the judge was rather inclined to pack him off to the asylum at once.—*Newark News.*

THE people are so ready to misrepresent Roosevelt. He got, he says, most of the best of his policies from Lincoln. Many thought he meant President Lincoln, when all the while he was just referring to Lincoln, Neb.—*Southern Lumberman (Nashville).*

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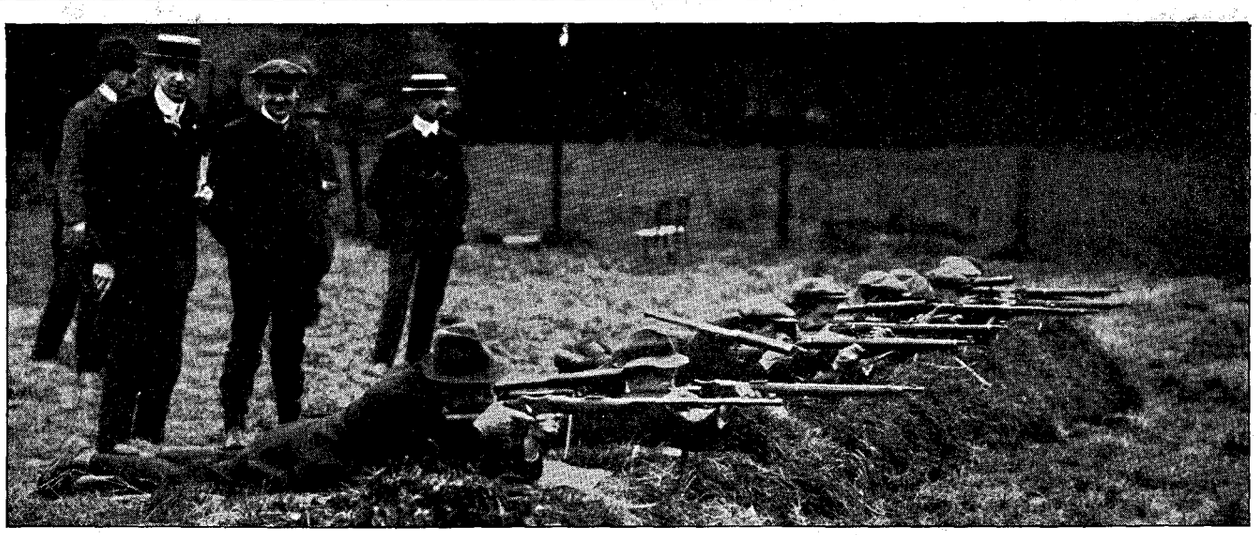

ULSTERMEN TRAINING TO RESIST HOME RULE.

WHY "ULSTER WILL FIGHT"

THE BITTER REPUGNANCE of North Ireland to Home Rule has become so acute that Ulster is said to be actually training soldiers for a possible resort to armed resistance. Sir Edward Carson has thrown up a lucrative legal practise, we are told by the London press, in order to go on the stump, marshal the anti-Home-Rule party and urge Ulster to refuse to submit to any other government than the Imperial Parliament at Westminster. As these Ulstermen are sons of the old Covenanters, whose descendants have been flocking to the north of Ireland ever since the battle of the Boyne, their enemies call them "Die-Hards" and their supporters claim for them an inflexible pertinacity which nothing can overcome. Lord Londonderry, the close ally and associate of Sir Edward Carson, uttered the threat, in a recent speech, that the Ulstermen "would back their words by more than their votes," and Mr. Churchill retorted by accusing him and his colleague of "encouraging doctrines of lawless violence and inciting the Orangemen to wage civil war." When we look calmly into the Ulster problem we find that the antagonism between the Home Rulers and Unionism in Ireland is deeply rooted. It is both racial and religious. For the benefit of those who would like a glimpse of the Ulster feeling that is back of these hostile preparations we quote a writer in the London *Fortnightly Review* who is evidently in full sympathy with Messrs. Carson and Londonderry. He says:

DANGEROUS LEADING.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

"Those who are anxious to understand the present attitude of the Scotch and English colonists in Ulster should appreciate this base fact—the existence there of a distinct nation, who in race and religion are totally different from the Irish in the three other provinces. There is thus a double cleavage which can not be mended or ended. In 1715 it was estimated that 50,000 Scottish families had settled in Ulster since the battle of the Boyne. Their descendants are children of the Revolution of 1688, and they have earned for themselves a heritage in the British constitution which they do not intend to lose if they can help it. The race that has been so conspicuously loyal to the Empire and has helped in so large a measure to build it do not intend to be driven out, and all they ask is the protection of the same Parliament under whose rule they have established great industries and attracted much capital to develop them. The granting of Home Rule they believe would be the death-knell of their security and the precursor of an era of disturbance and racial and religious contention, possibly civil war. They have avowed their fixt resolve to retain unchanged their present position as an integral part of the United Kingdom, and their motto is *nemo me impune lacessit.*"

Ulster's objection to Home Rule is precisely the same as the rest of Ireland's objection to English rule. It is religious. Protestant Ulster hates to be ruled from Catholic Dublin just as Catholic Dublin hates to be ruled from Protestant Westminster. While many Catholics and Protestants in Ireland are on the most friendly terms, the feeling of Ulster is that

"Ulster Protestants simply desire to retain the same power that all Englishmen and Scotsmen possess of appealing to the Imperial Parliament, and laying their case before the bar of British opinion, either by the means of questioning the minister or by speech on a British platform. . . . This question was settled in England three hundred years ago in a manner satisfactory to Englishmen and English liberty. It was worth fighting for then. Ulstermen think it is worth fighting for still. They have been led to believe by the history of past years that the unrivaled organization of the Church of Rome will directly or indirectly obtain the upper hand in the struggle for political supremacy which is certain to take place, and that

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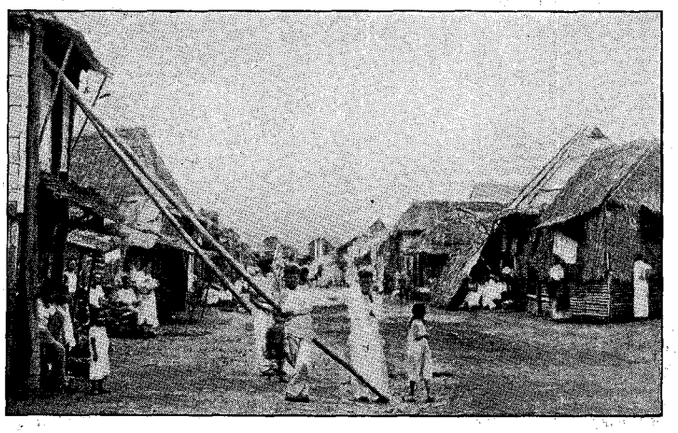
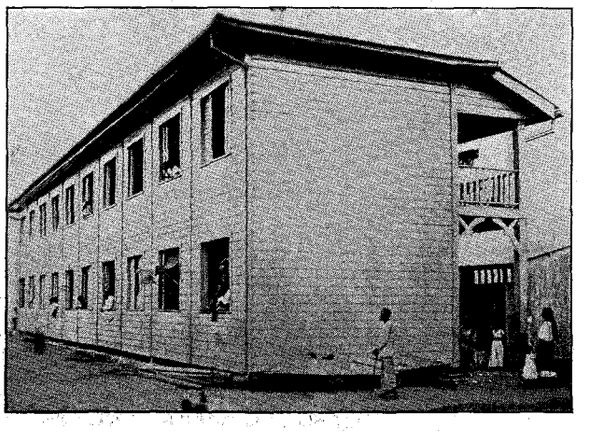


OLD QUARTER, WHERE CHOLERA HAS FOUND MANY VICTIMS.



SANITARY TENEMENTS BUILT BY THE CITY.

AMERICA'S WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES: OLD AND NEW TENEMENTS IN MANILA.

any parliament set up in Dublin will be a Roman Catholic Assembly."

The pacific suggestion is made by "a Home Ruler" in the London *Daily Mail* that Ulster be given a separate government, thus getting around her objection to being ruled from Dublin, and Mr. Churchill himself has come forward with a plan to divide the United Kingdom into autonomous districts, something like the American Union, subject in their lawmaking to the veto of Westminster. English and Irish comment on this scheme will be interesting. The "Home Ruler" does not believe that Ulster is merely "bluffing," or that the North of Ireland "will accept Home Rule when it comes to the pinch." "It is not, *prima facie*, a likely thing that a 'Campaign of Bluff' would be organized and persisted in on such a scale as we have seen and may yet see." Under separate Home Rule for north and south the Irish would find out whether they wished a solid nation or not, and act accordingly. To quote his words:

"I say that if the oneness of Ireland be indeed a reality and not a political phrase, then north and south will be much more likely to find out the reality after a period of probation in separate self-government than by being yoked together from the start in a 'union' which will merely repeat on a smaller scale the present 'disunion' between England and Ireland which it is the very object of Home Rule to abolish. Let it be granted that Ireland is one and should not be divided. Then statesmanship would rather let the two parts find *the fact* out for themselves than force it upon them in the form of *a theory*. What we want is to end the Irish trouble."

OUR WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

FOR FOURTEEN YEARS America has ruled the Philippine Islands. Beginning without colonial experience, and using American ways that were totally different from the European, it would be strange if some mistakes were not made, but it is now conceded in Europe that since the fall of the Spanish rule the Philippines have made notable progress. Such is the opinion of Werner Friedrich Bruck, given in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), and he dwells first of all upon the commercial side of Philippine progress. He points to the great bureau of printing, which is one of the first objects that strikes the traveler on arrival at Manila. From the bureau are constantly issued the reports, statistics, and enthusiastic accounts of commercial progress, but Mr. Bruck makes the following qualifications:

"Whoever examines into the reality of the case will not fail to detect the tone of exaggeration which pervades these official advertisements. It is true that progress has been made, but the progress is not so great as these reports would have us believe. For instance, the exports, which under the Spaniards amounted to $30,000,000 a year, have only increased to $40,000,000 under the United States. The quantities of the single products exported, however, have undergone great variations. Sugar, for example, once the most important export, is now much diminished in quantity, while copra (the kernel of the coconut), a product of minor importance at the time of the Spaniards, represents to-day the principal source of wealth. Of the $40,000,000 of exports, $17,500,000 are yielded by

EDUCATING THE FILIPINOS: CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL IN BATANGAS.

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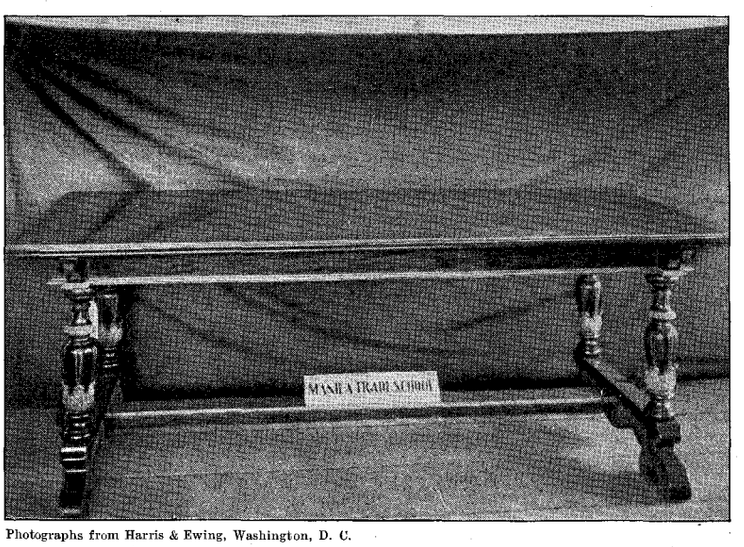
CLASS IN BIOLOGY IN THE MANILA NORMAL SCHOOL.

Manila hemp. This hemp is extracted from the leaves of a species of banana, and is used all over the world for making cables and cords of all kinds. The Americans are seeking to improve the production of this hemp by means of a system not at all rational. They have, however, introduced the cultivation of Manila hemp in the Island of Mindanao with the most excellent results. The manufacture of cordage from this hemp is carried on only at Manila, where one prosperous establishment exports about $14,000,000 worth of cables and cords."

The production of copra is much fostered by the Americans and from five to nine million dollars' worth are yearly exported. As no other plant needs so little cultivation, the Filipinos, who are celebrated for their laziness, prefer raising copra to working at other agricultural tasks. Mr. Bruck goes on to treat of the moral, the hygienic, and the educational work of the new masters of the Philippines. While deploring the want of capital and adequate labor, he speaks eulogistically of the social and educational improvements instituted by the United States, and we read:

"What is needed in the Philippines to promote better economic development is not only capital, but also adequate labor, elements which are indispensable to the success of colonization of any kind. It is noteworthy and curious that American capital hangs off from those islands—perhaps because of the uncertainty of the tenure which the United States holds. In fact, there are many in the United States who are anxious either by sale or by some other arrangement to give up the colony. Others think this colony most valuable from a military point of view, especially after the Panama Canal shall be opened. Only certain idealists, who know the marvelous beauty and the latent wealth of those islands, will be willing to retain them and exploit them more thoroughly. With such a variety of opinion among the Americans, which is the cause of their apparent want of interest in the islands, it is not to be wondered at that the most important exporting houses and banking agencies are in the hands of strangers —English, Germans, and Swiss. Many foreigners, too, are engaged in the civil and military offices. The indigenous population is slow and idle, in many cases living in the condition of savage barbarism. In the Department of Instruction and Hygiene the Americans have brought about improvements which deserve the greatest praise. They have started elementary schools, schools of commerce, and a university. With regard to hygiene the Philippines have become, through American operations, one of the healthiest countries of the tropics. Infectious diseases which used to devastate the country have died away. Unfortunately no success has yet been obtained in freeing the islands from the most terrible enemy of cattle—the rinderpest."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



Photographs from Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

SAMPLE OF THE WORK IN THE MANILA TRADE-SCHOOL.

JAPANESE HINTS TO MR. KNOX

WARM PRAISE of Mr. Taft's thoughtfulness in sending his "Prime Minister" to the funeral of the late Emperor Mutsuhito appears in the Japanese press. They not only take it as a friendly act, but think it indicates our intention to work in harmony with Japan in our Far Eastern policy. At the same time, however, they remind us that our Eastern policy, as pursued by the Taft Cabinet and especially by Mr. Knox, has been based upon mistaken conceptions and, if continued unmodified, may result in an unfortunate situation. The lack of perfect cordiality between Japan and America they declare due to misapprehensions on his part and our part, and they hope Secretary Knox's visit will clear his mind of error and correct America's misunderstandings. Both the Osaka *Asahi* and the Tokyo *Kokumin* tell us that the late Emperor was most amicably inclined toward the United States and was grieved that recent relations between the two nations were not what they should be. "Of all foreigners who were received in audience by the Emperor," says the *Kokumin*, "General Grant created the most favorable

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impression with his Majesty." We read of this memorable meeting:

"The interview between the Emperor and the American General was not a perfunctory one. His Majesty entertained the sincerest admiration for General Grant and extended to him the most cordial reception. General Grant, with his innate good-nature and chivalrous spirit, seems to have appreciated the Emperor's courtesy to such a degree that in the course of an interview that was unusually long he made, in his characteristic straightforwardness, many suggestions for the course which Japan should pursue in her efforts to raise herself to the rank of a first-class Power. His Majesty, ever open-hearted and alert to learn something new, seems to have liked the General's talk. That memorable conversation greatly strengthened the favorable view which the Emperor had held of America."

And yet fate satirically decreed that the very nation for which the late Emperor cherished sincere affection should come to look upon his country as its predestined enemy, note the Japanese editors. To the Osaka *Asahi* this hostile sentiment on our part appears to be a product of our democracy, and—

"Because it is a product of democracy this unfortunate situation can not be altered very easily. In a democracy like America everybody is at liberty to say anything. There public opinion, ay, governmental policy, is formed by the divergent utterances of the multitudes. In such a country the trend of public sentiment can not be changed as easily as in a country where national policy is determined by a comparatively small group of enlightened publicists.

"Yet Mr. Taft and his colleagues have no doubt come to recognize the necessity of turning public opinion in their country into a new direction. They have come to understand that their cherished policy in China and the Far East in general can not be carried out without taking into consideration the unique position which Japan occupies in this part of the globe. So we can fully appreciate and sympathize with Mr. Taft's intentions in sending as envoy to the state funeral a diplomat whose erstwhile Oriental policy did not meet with our approval."

The Osaka *Mainichi* and the Tokyo *Nichi-nichi*, both under the same management, join their contemporaries in voicing compliments to Mr. Taft, but do not deem it improper to point out what they consider to be the past blunders of the Taft Cabinet. In the plain language of the Osaka *Mainichi:*

"It is indeed regrettable that the impressions which Mr. Knox's Far Eastern policy created with us have not always been very pleasant. His policy merely warned us, alarmed us, and frightened us away from the side of a nation which we had always regarded as our best and most considerate friend. That unfortunate policy has almost cost America one of her closest friends, driving him into the arms of his former opponent. . . . American persecution of Japan did not stop there. Our residents in the United States are singled out as an object of discrimination, while our nationals, with the exception of a small class, are no longer allowed to enter that country. As if this were not enough, America is now pursuing us, or rather the shadow of us, in Mexico and South America. We do not question the sincerity of the Taft Cabinet. We are grateful for the good-will which the Taft Cabinet has more than once exprest for us, but the difference between its profest intentions and the attitude of the American public in general is so wide that it simply puzzles us. We need not reassure America of the deep feeling of gratitude which we have always entertained and still entertain for her. And yet her publicists call us a warlike nation, secretly preparing for a coming struggle with America! And what is more unbearable, they make us the butt of ridicule and slander, calling us an inferior people unfit to be treated as the Caucasian races are treated. The only favor we ask of America is to stop persecuting us, insulting us, provoking us. Mr. Knox can teach us nothing in the way of freeing our minds from misunderstandings, for we know we have a just estimate of American policy and sentiment. It is Mr. Knox himself who should be given an opportunity to purge himself of misunderstanding with regard to our intentions and our feeling toward America. All that we should do for Mr. Knox on this occasion is to express our heartfelt gratitude for the good-will and sympathy of the American nation, and, if possible, to help Mr. Knox toward a better understanding of our policy. As for our attitude toward Russia, England, China, and France, it shall undergo no alteration as the result of Mr. Knox's visit."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH SCHOOLS SPOILING THE BOY

THE NAME "public school" in England is given to what are practically the training establishments of the aristocracy and the plutocracy—chief among them being Eton, Harrow, and Rugby. Englishmen are proud of these places of education, which are beautiful in scenic situation and associated with the names of some of the most famous soldiers, statesmen, and writers of English history. Waterloo, said Wellington, was won on the playgrounds of Eton. That, of course, was in the days of actual fist-fighting among the boys. Those glorious days "are gone forever," says "Custos" writing on "Our Gentlemen's Schools" in *The English Review* (London). "Fisticuffs is not an accomplishment of young *Peter Pan*." To-day the boys are distinguished chiefly by their "swank," or silly air of self-assertion which they imagine is the mark of a gentleman, and by "the ludicrous stickling for what is called 'good form,' the class swagger which seems to unfit boys years after they have left school for work and even for occupation." The result is that—

"In almost every country house you may overhear the anxious mother entreating her son or sons to 'really do something.' Almost every family seems to harbor one apparently incapable son who has enjoyed the benefits of public-school and 'varsity education. Fleet Street sees them by the score, and they disappear as rapidly as they come. And these men are mostly charming fellows, who could and should be earning well of the state. Yet they are useless and feel themselves to be useless, they who a few years back were a credit to their respective schools."

The teachers are men who won athletic honors in their universities, and while they enter on their duties with the best intentions they are not trained educators and "they find the system altogether too strong for them." Moreover,

"If they rebel, they are politely told they are not wanted. As a fag, the boy is soaked with the school traditions. It becomes his philosophy of life. As he grows and rises himself, he, too, becomes its jealous and admiring conservator. So the system endures, and it is the most conservative, wooden, and antiquated business concern in the country."

The effect on the English boy is frankly stated:

"The little Etonian is a walking imp of class priggishness and class arrogance. He learns there to look on the world with a damn-my-eye carelessness that literally unfits him to take off his coat in after-life. It is not an exaggeration to say that fully half of the boys who go to our public schools come away mental derelicts, incapable of concentration, their whole outlook focused on their own personal pleasure and gratifications, looking at all serious things and at all men who work seriously with contempt. The parents, too, are largely to blame. With the advent of luxury, the modern public-school boy is a terribly spoiled and pampered little fellow, very different from the boy of *Tom Brown's* days. He may have better manners, dress better, be able to chat in a more cheeky way to his elders, but he has not the fiber, the grit of the lad of thirty years ago. Spoiled at home, he introduces his school-ragging there. He goes to the 'varsity and rags. He goes into the army and rags there too, with what disastrous results we all saw in the Boer War."

A radical remedy is prescribed:

"The main and most urgent reform is the democratization of these nurseries of class arrogance and futility—democratization, first, of the spirit animating the conduct of the school; secondly, of the spirit of class 'swank' so demoralizing to the boys. This, of course, can only be effected by a radical purging of the entire system. It should begin with the fee current at these places, which in these times of the plutocracy and the self-made man has lost its original point, which was to guarantee the exclusiveness of the aristocratic and primogeniture set. The fact must be faced that these schools are no longer the reserve of the aristocracy and the families. Any man who has the money can send his son to a public school now. What, in reality, has crept into them is the ease and vulgarity of the plutocratic spirit, and it is destroying their whole justification."

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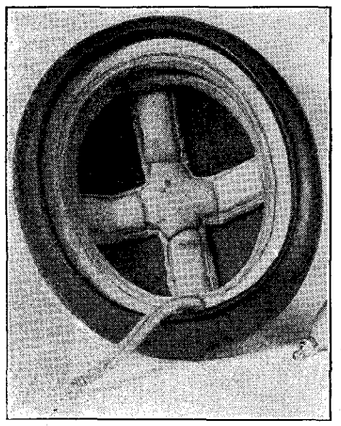
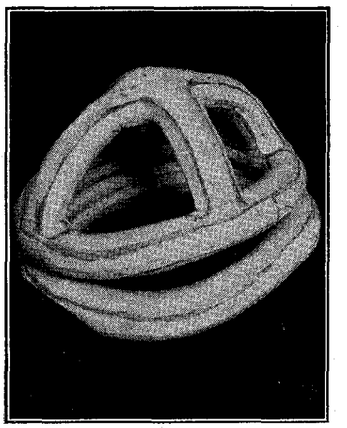


From "The Aero Club of America Bulletin."
A NEW PNEUMATIC HELMET.

BUSSON WEARING A SAFETY-HELMET.



FRAME OF PNEUMATIC HELMET.

In eight accidents out of ten the aviator lands on his head, a fact that shows why a good safety-helmet is of value.

TO MAKE FLYING SAFE

IF USE, and not sport and mere excitement, is to be the aim of aviation, it must be possible to engage in it without more danger to life and limb than is encountered, say, in motoring. No one will assert that it has yet reached this stage, and constructors and aviators alike are now racking their brains to devise all sorts of safety-appliances and tests. In an article in *The Aero Club of America Bulletin* (New York), Henry Woodhouse tells us that the necessity of this has been realized first in Europe, and that it is there that most of the efforts are being made which will doubtless in time make flying a much safer occupation than it is at present. While the bulk of accidents, Mr. Woodhouse says, are due to carelessness — to lack of proper consideration rather than lack of safety—a larger margin of safety would minimize the loss of life, therefore the margin can not be too great. He finds that the movement toward developing greater safety in flight is general in Europe, where in the short space of eighteen months it has made a radical change in the construction of aeroplanes.

"SOON I'LL HAVE TWO HUNDRED WITH MY TRAP."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

"It has introduced steel for general construction, heavy wheels and reenforced, improved skids, strong cables for trussing, double cables for controls, better joints, turnbuckles, bolts, and general accessories. It also brought thoroughly tested propellers, remarkably efficient motors with self-starters, self-acting gasoline pumps, oil safety-valves, oil quantity-indicators, and special devices to minimize the danger of fire, brakes to stop the areoplane on the ground, scientific instruments to facilitate travel, safety-helmets and safety-belts to minimize hurt when accidents happen. Other innovations have been hoods to shield aviators from the elements, comfortable seats with special arrangement for carrying passengers. A notable feature, the standard makes are obtainable in three or four types—light, medium weight, or heavy; for sport, for racing, for cross-country flying, for military service, and to carry one or more passengers. The last and best innovation has been the hydro attachment which is now being supplied with one dozen of standard machines, and is in itself a wonder in safety and utility.

"If we stop to consider the great change that has taken place in a little over a year, and if we compare the symmetrical, compact, finished, and efficient machines of to-day with the irregular, unfinished apparatus that took part in the Belmont Park meet, for instance, and if we consider that there are now two scores of standard machines made to not quite a dozen in 1910, and if we consider the youth of the science, and the fact that three years ago this month, July 25, we marveled at Blériot's flight of twenty-two miles across the English Channel—made with wavering wings and a skipping motor—we are apt to forget the recent fatalities and become enthusiastic.

"That is especially true if we consider that there are now 2,500 licensed pilots, at least as many unlicensed; not less than fifty aviation schools where pupils make from one to two hundred flights each day; and if we realize that airmen, expert and beginners alike, achieve seeming impossibilities and handle their machines with a carelessness that would bring tragic results with any other kind of vehicles—perhaps more often."

Outside of factories, Mr. Woodhouse goes on to tell us, consideration is being given to developing safety by the military, scientific, and lay authorities. The military authorities are doing the most and are responsible for much of the improvement. They originated, for instance, testing the strength of wings by loading them with sand, which has been widely adopted. The experiments made with mounted and trussed wings have shown tremendous carrying capacity. This sand-load method, however, is not in itself conclusive, as the wings may carry a load of 2,500 pounds and yet break under the strain of a sudden dive. To remedy this, the so-called roller-truck test was originated, the first trials of which took place in May, at Survilliers. Mr. Woodhouse thus describes it:

"The aeroplane is mounted on a truck. It is mounted in a

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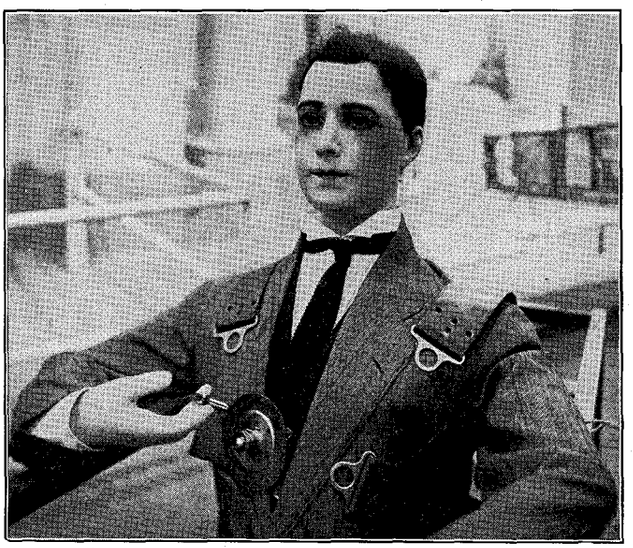
way to allow change of position during the tests, the truck is drawn by an engine at rates varying from fifty to seventy miles an hour, and the pressures on the planes are registered by special instruments. Had this method been adopted months ago, the French Army would have a half dozen more officers in service—who are dead.

"Another important test also made necessary by military requirements, tho not directly requested, is the exposure test, which consists of placing the aeroplane in the open air and leaving it unprotected from the elements for a certain length of time, ranging from three weeks to two months, only covering the motor and the propellers with leather hoods. . . . . .

"Aerodynamic laboratories have existed for many years, and their existence was scarcely noticed until after the excitement over exhibition-flying subsided, and the world at large began



Courtesy of "The Aero Club of America Bulletin."

THE W. I. TWOMBLY SAFETY-HARNESS.

This harness will hold the aviator to his seat in the roughest kind of weather, but will release him instantly when he pulls the cotter-pin.

asking questions about the causes of accidents. Then, when the constructors' and fliers' empiric knowledge could explain but a few obvious cases, it was realized that to find the subtle causes of fatalities and devise means to eliminate or minimize them, it was necessary to conduct researches, combining empiric and scientific knowledge, and that the work could be done in a well-appointed aerodynamic laboratory better than anywhere else. Now the French laboratories founded by Gustave Eiffel and Henri Deutsch de la Meurthe, respectively, are renowned the world over, and the countries that possess such establishments are proud of their possession.

"It is significant that one of the first steps of the German Government when it decided to construct a large aeroplane fleet was to found an aerodynamic laboratory, the Reichstag approving the expense.

"Another significant demonstration of the general attention given to developing safety is the organization of the Union for Safety, a body which comprizes the scientific, professional, military, and sportive authorities of France, and is pledged to promote safety by fostering the development of ways and means. . . . . .

"The delegation of this Union, having at its head M. de la Vaulx, was lately received by the Minister of Marine, who assured its members of his cooperation and who promised to take up without delay, with the Ministers of War and Public Works, the consideration of the best measures for the expenditure of a sum of 500,000 francs donated to reward inventors and constructors who could assure the safety of flying-machines in an efficacious manner. . . . . .

"The presidents of the syndicates for war material and naval construction and the committee of iron industries and railroad material have placed at the disposal of the Ministers of War and Marine the sum of 150,000 francs, subscribed by their patrons, to be applied to naval and military aviation. In response to the intentions of the subscribers this sum is donated to the Government with full discretion for employing it in solving the problem of *safety* in aerial navigation.

"But more significant than anything else is the wide-spread interest in automatic stability and the efforts being made to effect its wide adoption.

"That is more significant than anything else, because the automatic stabilizer, by minimizing the human factor in maintaining stability, ought to do more to prevent fatalities than any improvement suggested or made hitherto. . . . . .

"So far the pilots in general have opposed the application of the stabilizers, objecting that it is a mollycoddle's aid and that flying is easy and requires only a little care to make it absolutely safe. The authorities have accepted their objection more to avoid a seeming humiliation to the pilots.

"Now, however, that the public is demanding additional safety, regardless of how it is obtained, the stabilizer may be made a regular part of the aeroplane's equipment. If that is done the fatalities will, no doubt, be greatly minimized."

ITS ONLY FAULT

OUR READERS have heard of the experiments on Swedish school-children conducted by the great physicist Svante Arrhenius. Exploited and commended both by the lay and the scientific press, they have been extolled as likely to form the basis of a new and more philosophic pedagogy. The scheme has only one fault, we are told by Francis Marre, writing in *Cosmos* (Paris). What this fault is, we had better leave for the close of this article, but the curious reader may discover it at once by skipping to the end. Writes Mr. Marre:

"About a year ago there was a great noise in the papers about certain interesting experiments said to have been made by the well-known Swedish professor Svante Arrhenius, with the object of ascertaining to what extent electricity may exert an influence of some kind on the growth of children. Observing a hundred pupils of the same age, sex, weight, and height, all in perfect health and coming from the same social environment, he divided them into two equal groups, one to serve as 'controls' while the others were subjected to what might be called a permanent electromagnetic bath, by means of an arrangement of rooms assigned them for residence. All received the same food, and their lives were in other respects also rigorously uniform.

"After the experiment had lasted six months, the children of the electrified group had undergone, on an average, an increase of height of 51 millimeters [about two inches] while those of the 'control' group had grown but 32 millimeters. . . . . .

"Immediately afterward, so it was reported, Arrhenius asked whether the intellectual faculties did not feel the same beneficent influence. . . . A German review, the *Zeitschrift für Schwachstromtechnik*, reported that experiments analogous to the first had been made, in which, as a means of comparison, the best work of the most advanced pupils had been taken. Marking these 20, the work of all the scholars, electrified and non-electrified, was then evaluated. In the former class, 15 pupils out of 50 reached the maximum and the average mark was 18.4. In the other class, on the contrary, only 9 pupils reached 20 and the average of 50 was only 15. Consequently the difference is sensibly and clearly in favor of electricity. . . . . .

"Now Mr. Svante Arrhenius has spoken and his opinion on the subject is very interesting to know. He has written from Stockholm the following letter, which opens new horizons on the question:

"'I have not myself read,' writes the illustrious scientist, 'the articles of which you speak, but I believe that you refer to a communication from America, according to which I have made experiments on the subject of the influence of electric currents or tensions on the health and intelligence of scholars.

"'Not a word of all this is true, and I have not written a line on this question.'

"Our readers will surely take only a very moderate interest in what they may read in future in the papers about this admirable Swedish method of electric puericulture, which has all possible advantages but is at the same time non-existent. It reminds one of Roland's famous mare, who had all the good qualities and but one fault—that of being dead."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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PLANT RADIO-ACTIVITY DOUBTED

A SEARCH began soon after the discovery of the remarkable properties of radium, in which scientific investigators experimented on every known substance, mineral, vegetable, and animal, to find, if possible, whether these properties might not be universal and whether radium might not differ from all other bodies, not in its qualities, but merely in the fact that it possest them in a superlative degree. Up to the present time, however, radio-activity has been found in very few substances, and even some of the positive results of the earlier experimenters are being negatived by later and more accurate observations. Among these apparently is the reported discovery that radio-activity is an attribute of plant life. According to this, live plants always were sources of the rays characteristic of radium, which ceased to pass as soon as the plant died. This looked as if a step had been made toward solving the mystery of vitality. It now appears, however, that the experiments on which the proponents of this theory relied were not carefully made, and that the phenomenon that they announced is really non-existent. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, August 29):

"The first experimental researches were those made by Tommasina of Geneva, in 1904. The plants whose radio-activity he wished to ascertain were introduced into a metallic cage resting on a previously charged electroscope. . . . The author was able to conclude that freshly gathered plants, herbs, fruits, flowers, and leaves possest quite an appreciable radio-activity, while other objects in the laboratory, as well as the same plants when dried, had only very slight traces. This radio-activity, as it showed itself only during the life of the plants experimented upon, the author called bio-radio-activity.

"In January, 1905, Mr. Paul Becquerel, taking up these experiments, found the same results; seeds, the sprouts of peas, and the stems of moss discharged the electroscope with rapidity, apparently because they ionized the air by emitting Becquerel rays.

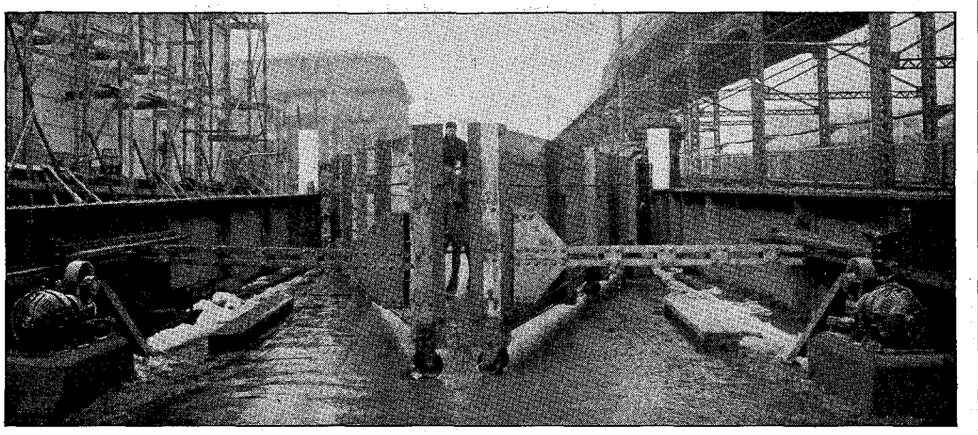
"Nevertheless, the author found that dead seeds were not less active than seeds merely dried, in which life was latent. Again, he saw that a serious cause of error might be due to the emission of water in the transpiration of the plants; the water-vapor, condensing on the surface of the glass electroscope-cover, was perhaps sufficient to conduct electricity and discharge the electroscope.

"This was later verified by Becquerel; a bit of anhydrous baryta, placed in the electroscope enclosure by the side of the plants, so as to absorb the moisture, changes the phenomenon completely and arrests the discharge. The results obtained by Tommasina on herbs, fruits, and leaves, freshly picked, must thus be due, not to radio-activity, but to the vapor of water. . . . . .

"Still more recently, two young scientists at the Pasteur Institute, Thomas and Lancien, have repeated with minute care the experiments of both Tommasina and Becquerel and have verified those of the latter. . . . Thus, with the most exact methods now at our disposal, no physicist has hitherto proved that such a thing as bio-radio-activity exists. If plants possess a very feeble radio-activity, which is a very difficult fact to establish, this has nothing to do with their vital properties and should not be called bio-radio-activity; and it certainly does not exceed that which corresponds to their content of potassium, or that of the soil and the atmosphere in which they have flourished."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELECTRIC STOP FOR RUNAWAYS

A DEVICE for wresting the laurels from the blue-clad hero who stops the runaway horse by clinging to his neck at great personal risk and amid the plaudits of thousands has proved successful in New York. This invention, a gate for halting runaways without injury to them or to any one else, was described in these pages two years ago, when it began its useful activities. Now we can record its success. The gate reduces the stopping of runaways to a mere mechanical effort. Of course, says the writer who describes the device in *The Edison Monthly* (New York, August), these gates are not to be installed on every thoroughfare or at each street crossing, so there is still a chance for the policeman to win the gold or silver button for the heroic performance of duty. On one of New York's big bridges, however, where a runaway is a weekly occurrence, the invention is doing wonderful work in checking the mad career of frightened animals. We read:



GATES THAT SAVE LIVES AND PROPERTY BY HALTING RUNAWAYS.

This foot-wide aperture that is seen between the gates plays a prominent part in checking the runaway without self-injury. The animal, seeing himself hemmed in on all sides, makes for this small opening, but before he reaches it the wagon has been caught. No matter how dangerously the vehicle may careen as it enters the chute, it is held right side up and finally brought to a standstill as the narrowing sides grip the front hubs.

"Installed about two years ago on the south roadway of the Williamsburg Bridge over the East River, this 'runaway gate' has stopt almost one hundred runaways, in none of which were the animals seriously injured. The record is in striking contrast with that of the gate which was displaced. The old gate was simply a barrier across the roadway, into which the horse crashed at full speed. It was effective in stopping runaways, ending lives, and destroying property. Of the forty-two runaways on the Williamsburg Bridge during the last year of the operation of the old gates thirty were stopt by this barrier, and of these thirty, seven of the horses were killed instantly, while thirteen were badly injured. In merciful contrast, the practise is now entirely different. Whereas formerly the barrier was immovable, the new gate, which is in two parts, forms a V-shaped chute, forty-eight feet in length, whose mouth is the width of the roadway. An aperture of about a foot is at the apex. The terrified horse dashes into the chute, and makes for the small opening, but long before he reaches it finds himself frantically pawing the air while unyielding force holds him in check. After a few seconds, in which he works off his surplus energy and calms down to his ordinary self, the hold is released and he is driven away.

"What has happened? Simply this: The narrowing sides of the chute had gript the wagon at the front hubs and brought it to a stop long before the horse reached the point where he came in contact with the timbers. All the checking power had been applied from the rear and the animal found himself shouldered with a burden he could not move. It was a simple operation, and the horse escaped with barely a scratch.

"Reaching far out on the big span is a series of push-buttons, and near each of these a bridge policeman has his post. When a runaway starts, the officer pushes a button which transmits the

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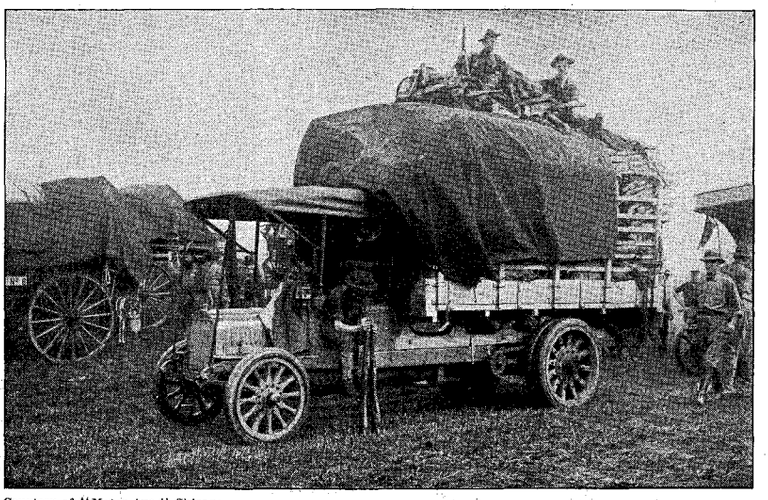
signal to the policeman at the runaway gate. Warned of the oncoming danger, the bluecoat makes ready, and as the animal passes a certain point, he throws over his electric controller and slowly the big gates swing into position. A seven and one-half horsepower electric motor, operating a worm gear and rack and pinion, to which is attached a steel arm, pushes each of the gates into position, where they are held immovable until the officer is ready to open them.

"The idea of the gate was first conceived by James Connors, a bridge department laborer, who built and submitted to the Bridge Commissioner a small model of his plan. From this model the gate was built. The electrical apparatus was installed by the Maintenance Company. Three times a day the machinery is inspected, for the gate must not fail at a critical moment. The roadways of the Williamsburg Bridge have been the scene of more runaways than any other thoroughfare in the city. Of the forty-two which occurred during the year before the new gates were installed, fourteen were caused by broken harness and twenty-two from unknown causes. Under this heading are probably classed all those in which the animals were frightened by the noise of passing trains and trolley-cars or automobile horns, steamboat whistles, and bad driving. Starting anywhere out on the span, the animals go down a three per cent. grade and attain a terrific speed by the time they reach the gate.

"The successful operation of this gate will lead eventually to the installation of others at spots where runaways are of frequent occurrence, altho as yet no definite plans have been made."



Courtesy of "Motor Age," Chicago.

MOTOR-TRUCK WITH LOAD OF CAMP SUPPLIES.

THE PASSING OF THE ARMY-MULE

AT THE OUTSET of the Civil War, we are told by historians, Missouri was eagerly coveted by North and South, largely because it was the chief source of the army-mule. An army can not move without supplies, and supplies can not be moved without mules. Perhaps we should say "could not be moved," for the indications are that in the next war horse and mule transportation will be used only where it is absolutely impossible to operate motor-trucks. The recent army maneuvers in Connecticut were especially interesting as furnishing a means of trying out the army motor-truck on a large scale. We quote from a description of the recent mimic war, written from this standpoint and printed in *The Motor Age* (Chicago, August 22). More than 2,000 tons of freight, this paper tells us, were handled through the bases of supply in eight days during the Connecticut maneuvers. The conditions, which paralleled those of actual warfare, called for the transportation of supplies for 20,000 men through the lower Berkshire hills, and the opportunity of showing the value of this mode of transportation was taken advantage of by officers of the War Department.

"Each army had a general supply-depot from which the supplies were carried to three or four secondary bases along the rear of the fighting line. From the secondary line to the camps conditions were apt to be anything from good hard dirt roads down to rough fields and thickets, but from the main depots to the secondary depots the traveling was mainly over hilly country with dirt roads. . . . Carrying the baggage from the bases of supplies to the secondary bases is where the greatest work of the motor-truck was done. It was in this work that they had the best success and showed conclusively that they had displaced the mule-train in this field.

"From the secondary bases to the field of operations motor-trucks were also used to a great extent. A brigade of Massachusetts State militia in the Red Army had two White trucks with it. These were each of 1½-tons capacity and went almost wherever the soldiers went. In this particular instance the troops were encamped in a level field alongside the road, and the truck was run into the field itself and took up a position within 25 feet of the camp kitchen. This was exceptional, as everywhere else the motor-trucks had to be unloaded at the entrance to the camp or else could not be taken into the field for anything but a short distance.

"From the main base to the secondary base the motor-truck achieved the highest success. Some of the trucks . . . were geared to run as fast as 30 miles an hour. The ability of the motor-truck to deliver one load and return for another was excellently demonstrated on many occasions.

"Colonel Bellinger, chief quartermaster, when seen at his headquarters at Camp Lee, Stratford, Conn., said: 'I am firmly convinced that the army-truck has come to stay. Where the roads are suitable it can not be superseded.'"

In another field of activity the army motor-truck stands supreme—it takes the place of the railway-train in a country where no railroads are near the fighting lines. The main base of supplies may thus be much farther behind the firing line, and the possibility of capturing the base is remote unless the defending army should be routed. As an aid to the quartermaster's department, if properly applied, it is invaluable. For special work, also, there is a large field, to quote the article again:

"In the signal corps of the Red Army there was one 3-ton truck. It was used entirely for the purpose of carrying around extra parts for the aeroplane scouts. This truck did excellent work because it was driven carefully. . . . It always was where it was needed with its supplies, and the commander of the aeroplane scouts said that it was exceedingly necessary for them to have another of the same type. . . . . .

"Ambulance work offers a field which can be developed to a remarkable extent. According to the consensus of opinion of a number of army surgeons who were interviewed while in the field during the eight days of maneuvering, the main objection that they have seen has been the fact that the motor-ambulances so far have not had sufficient carrying capacity. They become superior to the horse-drawn vehicle when they can carry more at the same speed. The motor-ambulance should have a capacity of eight wounded; so far they have been adapted for only four. . . . In the present state of affairs a wounded man costs an army more than three dead men. The steel-jacketed bullets now in use leave a clean, small hole which does not kill a man unless it hits some vital spot, and since their use the percentage of wounded men has risen to an enormous extent. Anything that can cut down the cost of handling a wounded man will be invaluable to armies of the future."

The motor-cycle, we are told, was also much in evidence for scouting. In the Blue Army a detachment of cavalry was sent forward to locate the enemy. Behind it were messengers on motor-cycles who carried reports back to headquarters. The plan of cycle brigades, however, is not considered feasible because the machines are difficult to transport over country

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where they can not be used. For carrying messages the motor-cycle is better than a motor-car because it can move as fast, is lighter on tires, and is cheaper to run. To quote further:

"To what extent the motor apparatus can displace the horse and mule it is impossible as yet to state. . . . The capacity of the mule-wagons is 3,000 pounds and they can not stand much, if any, overload, especially since the supplies carried are of a very bulky nature. In all work where the hauls are of 20 miles or less and many trips can be made carrying a load of two tons at a time, the automobile-truck will displace four of the mule-teams owing to its ability to return for another load, while the mule-team is out after it has made one trip. This would give the truck a run of 80 miles for the day, while the mule-team would go only one way in this time, for a run of 25 miles in a day is the limit where the team is working day after day. The mule-team would be compelled to make the trip one day, bringing the supplies, and go back the next day empty or with wounded men or whatever had to be taken back to the rear. When this is considered it is sufficient to place the mule in the list of obsolete army accessories for this kind of work. The motor-truck has superseded the field-train for hauling from the base of supplies, and only in the very limited condition of impassable roads is it impractical to use the truck along the actual battle-front.

"The fact that so many of the trucks were hired at the last minute gave rise to the condition that every conceivable type was used. This was bad from the standpoint of carrying-efficiency, but enabled the observers to make a close study of the merits of each. The big furniture- and piano-moving vans had too much body-weight and could not be unloaded except through the back door, which made them exceptionally unwieldy. The open-stake body and the regular prairie wagon style of army body proved the best for all-around use."

AN AUTOMATIC SCRUBBER—A machine for scrubbing floors, operated somewhat like a carpet-sweeper, has been devised by the janitor of the Vanderbilt Clinic in New York, after he had watched for years the unsatisfactory time-honored method of cleaning floors by hand-scrubbing at that institution. His device, which is operated by electricity, supplies clean water to the floor, scrubs it, and takes up the dirty water as fast as the operator can walk. Says a writer in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, September):

Illustrations used by courtesy of "The Technical World Magazine," Chicago.

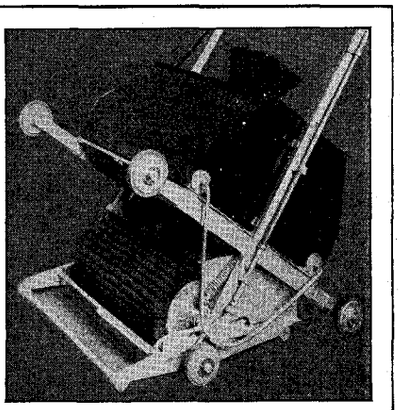
AUTOMATIC SCRUBBER AT WORK.

"The motor is hidden under one end of the supply-tank, and drives the brush at a speed of about four hundred revolutions a minute. The brush is seven inches in diameter, so its bristles travel about seven hundred feet a minute, sweeping the dirty water into detachable receiving tanks.

"By a simple system of gears the brush can be adjusted so as to press lightly or strongly against the floor, and thus can be used effectively until it is worn out. The machine works the same in either direction, thus obviating the necessity of turning it around. When the wall has been reached all that is necessary is to swing the handle over, which reverses the action of the motor and of the brush, shutting off the water on one side and turning it on on the other. This keeps the bristles straight, and therefore is much more effective than by running continuously in one direction. The inventor claims that this method of scrubbing floors is far more sanitary than the ancient method of hand-scrubbing, because it forces all the dirt from the floor and carries it away, instead of grinding it into the floor."

WHITE LIGHT FROM THE MERCURY ARC

THE WEIRD greenish-blue light from the Cooper-Hewitt mercury lamp has now become reasonably familiar to all dwellers in cities, since, altho its color has prevented its use for ordinary purposes, its cheapness and efficiency have created a demand for it in many places where color is a matter of indifference, as in newspaper composing-rooms, or where its superabundance of chemically active rays is a positive advantage, as in making photographic prints. The color is due to the fact that the lamp gives out no red rays, and several efforts have been made to add this color in the proper proportion to produce a white light. This the inventor has now succeeded in doing by the use of the property of fluorescence. Certain substances possess the property of altering the wave-length of light reflected by them, thus changing its color. Dr. Cooper-Hewitt uses a fluorescent reflector or "light-transformer" of such a character that it turns part of the green and blue light of the original lamp into red, so that the resulting mixture is a slightly pinkish-white. Says *The Electrical World* (New York, August 10) in an editorial:



SECTIONAL VIEW OF THE SCRUBBER.

"It is well known that by the use of a certain amount of light from incandescent lamps in connection with the mercury arc a light at least approximately white is obtainable. The improved color is reached through the addition of the superabundance of red rays conspicuous in the spectra of incandescent lamps of the usual kinds. . . . The incandescent lamp gives, generally speaking, a little less than twice as much red in the spectrum as is needed to provide true white. On the other hand, it gives, only a little over one-fifth the amount of blue required for the normal white of the colorimeter. Now, the mercury arc provides an excess of blue and almost no red, so that the mixture of its light with that of incandescent lamps gives a fairly well-balanced composition. Dr. Ives, who did much work on such mixtures, has recently been studying the results obtained from the light-transfer [due to the Hewitt fluorescent reflector]. The mixture process is a beautifully additive one, but the light transformer, in virtue of producing its red component at the expense chiefly of the green mercury line, subtracts part of the original light in order to add the component of long wave-length.

"The fluorescent reflector, when of sufficient area, adds enough energy in the red to the final light to bring the resultant red component fully up to normal for a white light. Incidentally it lowers the proportion of green very materially and that of blue somewhat, bringing the former below normal and the latter not quite down to normal. The total result with the fluorescent reflector is to produce a light which in its colorimetric composition lies reasonably near to white. There is, however, the curious distinction that, owing to the deficiency in green rays when the red is brought to the normal by fluorescence, the resultant tint is a slightly pinkish-white, which, as Dr. Ives remarks, 'is in the direction in which cloudy and smoky city daylight most consistently varies from the average daylight of these measurements.' In other words, the addition of fluorescent light, accompanied as it is by the diminution of the green, does not result in a theoretically pure white, but at its best in white faintly tinged with pink. Such a light, as Dr. Ives shows, is not perfect for color-matching, altho the general effect is excellent."

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LOTI ARRIVED AND INTERVIEWED

IT WAS SUPPOSED that Pierre Loti would enter New York like a disembodied spirit, hover invisible about the Century Theater for a few days during rehearsals of his play, "The Daughter of Heaven," and fade away again without being seen, interviewed, or entertained. He reckoned without his American hosts. He has arrived, been seen, and pitilessly described by our irreverent journals; been made to talk, and is reported as saying things both wise and foolish, and, we'll hope, has not been left uncared for. Such is the strong will of modern publicity to invade the most determined reserve. It is the first visit to America of this distinguished French author, whose unliterary name is Lieut. Julien Viaud, and whose active career as a French naval officer has led him into strange seas and lands where he has derived the highly-colored impressions that fill his exotic books. Pierre Loti arrived on the French steamer *La Savoie* on September 21, and a host of newspaper men were given a glimpse of him on the deck. *The Sun* must have sent its most iridescent representative, for he brings back this Preraffaelitish sketch:

PIERRE LOTI,

Who confesses that it seems "vastly harder to assume the state of being of a Yankee than of an Oriental."

"The cabin door opened. Just for an instant one saw the beautiful eyes, the prominent nose, the auburn mustache and the close-cropped head of the Immortal. An instant later the head was withdrawn, and there followed then a welcome five minutes during which the groups on the deck again had an opportunity to try to compose themselves—five minutes' delay which the theatrical profession knows as a 'stage wait.'

"And then M. Loti appeared. How well the little man looked there in the shadows of the covered deck, his beautifully chiseled face made still more beautiful by the touches of rouge on his cheeks. Make-up pencils of auburn hue lent just the right touch of color, too, to his delicately drawn eyebrows. The sharp points of his richly colored auburn mustache pierced the morning mist as if to meet the elaborate shoulder-pads that raised his shoulders above the horizon. High French heels increased his normal stature until he seemed to be almost as tall as Napoleon Bonaparte himself. He wore a dark blue yachting cap, carried a bunch of his photographs, and his necktie was of a bright red."

Sight was practically the only sense then satisfied, for one must take cautiously *The Sun's* report that "in M. Loti's opinion the Statue of Liberty is an extremely large statue, and he added that the skyscrapers imprest him as being remarkably tall. One skyscraper, according to his best impression (and the statement was verified by a number of his interviewers), is the highest five-and-ten-cent store he ever had seen." Another day and hour was accorded to the band of *Autolycuses* of the press who "pick up unconsidered trifles." What happened on that occasion is best represented in Pierre Loti's own reflections after the event. "Bombarded by interrogations," "he found himself just a bit dismayed and robbed of his customary poise by the oncoming of the news-getters." He told a *Times* reporter later that "he feared he had left the impression of being a distinctly 'difficult' subject, if not indeed a sheer poseur." He adds:

"In France I rarely receive a journalist unless I know him very well. Besides, the methods of interviewing in France are less strenuous than here. On very rare occasions only the French newspapermen come to hunt me up in my place of retreat at Hendaye or Rochefort, and try to make me talk. If I refuse to comply with their request it is not a pose nor an affectation that I should do so, but simply grows out of my feeling that it is wiser to hold myself apart from the clashes of discussion and opinion into which so many fall.

"I admire the control of speech exhibited by the Orientals, who have learned the value of silence. The time lost in a futile outpouring of words can never be recovered. It is better, as I view it, to dream, to meditate, and not to interrupt the course of revery than to immerse oneself in the banalities of modern discourse. It is the example of the silent Orient shown in its reluctant yielding of its secrets to me that has so far guided me. It is unnecessary to seek other reason for my reticence.

"Saturday I tried to prove that I was not the unapproachable recluse report had made me out. That is simply the absurdest of personal legends. I have shown myself ready to adapt myself to your ways, so far as possible. Indeed, wherever I have found myself I have tried to familiarize myself with local ways and to move in the new atmosphere with freedom and tranquillity as in a native environment.

"In this manner I have experienced the most intimate sensations in the course of my travels in China, Japan, Persia, and Turkey. In all these countries I have assimilated myself to the conditions amid which I moved. I have, so to speak, found a new soul with each country I have visited, forgetting in each my European prepossessions and prejudices—a sloughing of points of view which has been very easy for me."

Pierre Loti confesses that it seems "vastly harder to assume the state of being of a Yankee than that of an Oriental," for—

"It is all bound up with the baffling factor of temperament. Yours, it seems to me, is admirably adapted for those industrial conquests in which it is proving so triumphant. I can admire it without experiencing the feeling that I have been born for this new mode of life.

"Asked by your reporters, 'What do you think of our skyscrapers?' what am I to answer? I reply that I admire them, without, however, wishing to see the same architecture transferred to Paris. These great structures represent to me the concretion of the powerful forces of modern industry. They are the material manifestation of the spirit of a race that seeks through the most

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ingenious multiplications of mechanical device to bring earth nearer to heaven.

"Along the countless wires that cross each other at the peaks of these monster buildings are flashed the commands that more and more win your ascendency over your competitors in the struggle of life.

"All these things lead me far, very far, from the subjects of my customary studies, my travels and silent observations. And this is why I feel myself slightly misadjusted to my new surroundings, altho attended by charming and hospitable friends.

"The young men of the press who have questioned me upon all possible social, political, diplomatic, and financial questions ask that I settle with one word the problem of the universe. To do that is not my gift.

"One of them, for instance, asks if I can not establish a parallel between the Oriental and Occidental civilizations. An economic library of countless volumes has been written upon this subject. Another might be written, and still leave the question unanswered. Should I make answer in a phrase?

"Another question concerned my views on Socialism. What was there for one of strongly individualistic tendencies to say save to declare those tendencies? Days and nights of discussion would not traverse the subject of Socialism.

"What I thought about aeroplanes and the new passion for the air was a matter of moment to another of my questioners.

VIOLA ALLEN

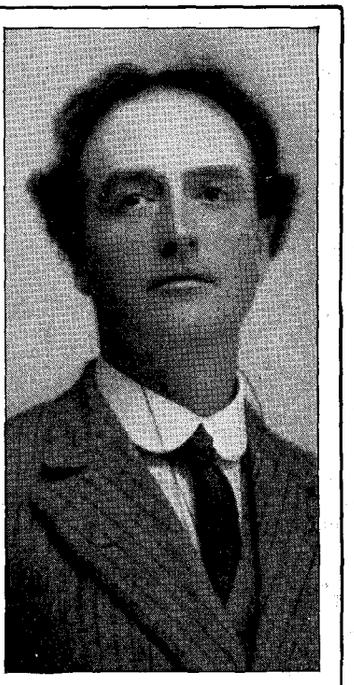
As *The Daughter of Heaven* in Pierre Loti's play.

I have been asked about the Eugenic Congress, Pan-Germanism, the yellow peril, and an innumerable list of other matters up and down the scale of human affairs.

"I should like, indeed, to have had the solutions of them all on my tongue's end. But I fear I must rest upon the character simply of a littérateur and seaman who has traveled much in search of impressions and tried to render them faithfully. If I have not satisfied my friends, the reporters, I am sorry."

From its editorial sanctum the New York *Tribune* gives us an impression of Pierre Loti aloof from the personal note:

"One can not classify him among his brilliant contemporaries of the last century. He belonged to no school; he has founded none. He is an exotic in the shrinking subjectivity of his work. Life, seen through his sensitive, melancholy, and, from the more sturdy Anglo-Saxon point of view, morbid temperament, is a meaningless, purposeless tragedy, whose fleeting joys but intensify its pain. Whether in the Desert of Sahara, amid the tropical luxuriance of the South Seas, or in the chilling gray mists of the Iceland fishing-banks, the note of sadness ever prevails in his books, a sadness that does not wonder, much less protest. It acquiesces, it accepts: such things are, and must be suffered. They spell life.....



BASIL GILL,

An English actor who will play the *Emperor* in Loti's play.

"But in the seeking he has enriched French literature with many a page of beauty; he has added to her crown many a jewel, cut and polished with all the perfection and brilliancy of the finished artist. It is as artist pure and simple that the world has recognized him and honored him, that America honors him again to-day. His is, indeed, the art of the lapidary in letters in his descriptions of the islands far away mirrored in the southern seas. Yet at times, in storms of the chilling north, the lapidary has risen to the sculptor's strength."

GREAT POETS TO SIDE-STEP US

ENGLAND'S MEN OF ART seem to be predicting a sort of Nirvana into which future generations may slip and find peace from all the voices that assail us now. Last week we reported Mr. George Moore as foreseeing the death of art; now we hear Mr. Edmund Gosse saying that there will "never again be a great poet in English, French, or any other language 'worn and rubbed by use.'" The poetry of the future, he said, assuming that the muse will not entirely quit her visits to the sons of men, "will be largely written in languages which have been subjected to less wear and tear—languages which have not so extensive and complicated a literature and in which simple things can still be said without affectation and without repetition." He neglects to say who have been wearing and tearing the language in this merciless manner, but perhaps the guilty parties are sufficiently well known. Mr. Gosse may have felt some qualms about his prediction or felt a haunting fear of sharing the mental attitude of those who doubted the future of steam, electricity, or aviation, for, as a cable dispatch to the New York *Times* reports him, he hastens to add:

"These ideas, I need hardly say, are extremely speculative, and might be upset any moment by the rising up of a very great genius, who would triumph over the difficulties that seem insurmountable and present the language in a new form. Only I for one feel sure that every generation that goes by makes the

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chance of such an event more and more difficult to conceive. An enormous amount of poetry will continue, no doubt, to be produced, much of it excellent up to a certain point, but it will become more and more difficult for a poet to reach the highest degree of effectiveness."

The Times finds the idea "somewhat startling," but it seems more tender of Mr. Gosse than *The Sun* showed itself last week with Mr. Moore. "Mr. Gosse has been an inquisitive and industrious critic and student of literature," it finds, "and all his ideas are worth heeding." It politely takes what consolation it can find with what Mr. Gosse is willing to leave us:

"It is sad to have to think that our language is getting so worn out, but there is no doubt that it has been subjected to a great deal of hard usage. Mutability is the rule of existence, and we must accept the inevitable as gracefully as we can.

"We are emboldened to hope, however, that Mr. Gosse's fears . . . may be somewhat premature. Great poets generally revivify language. A great poet may emerge from obscurity any hour and, without warning, show that simple things worth saying can still be said fairly well with the old medium. That poetry will wear out some day, as well as the graphic arts and music, there is no doubt. About the time the shrinking and cooling off of our sun . . . affects the material world, we have no doubt that poetry and the arts will be extinct, all the survivors of the human race having profited to the full extent by the message they convey to man from the infinite. Meanwhile the sun's heat is more than enough for us, and, if we are to have no great poets, we can be perfectly sure that we shall have enough poets who aim at greatness, poets who think they are great, to satisfy all human requirements."

THE BARBARIAN IN JACK LONDON

TO BE A SYMPTOM and a menace at the same time must be a strange experience for an author, but that is just what one educator declares Jack London to be. His books extol and stimulate our best virtues—"our love of the strenuous life, our generosity, our courage, our coolness"; but by the same token he stimulates also our worst vices—"our thoughtless, reckless, inconsequential energy, our love of a blind conflict, our man- and institution-baiting, our love of change, our caprice, our so-called reform and progressiveness." Like ourselves, says Prof. Philo M. Buck of the University of Nebraska, Jack London "adores big men who set tradition at naught, who set culture at naught," and because of this he "is probably the most popular author in America to-day." Professor Buck has the written evidence from the theme-papers of his pupils that he is the idol of "the average college man." As these themes express it, they "adore his characters because of their virility, their masterfulness, their ability to fight, to trample down opposition." Students follow "breathlessly the unequal conflict between the force of an intelligent individual and the collective force of society and tradition." Moreover, as the writer is in position to know, "they with delight draw the analogy between the masculine virtues of his heroes and the masculine virtues with which the college berserker goes forth to the battle of crackling ribs and straining tendons which settles the rival supremacy of institutions of learning and culture —for one year." It is the "return to the primitive in the present" that explains the popularity of such stories as "The Sea Wolf," "The Call of the Wild," "Burning Daylight," and even "Martin Eden." In *The Methodist Review* (New York, September) we read:

"His heroes are successful so long, and only so long, as they employ this delight in life in a conflict with nature and with men in natural surroundings. In the field of their own choice, and with this fair and even-handed opponent, their success is assured. No difficulty apparently is great enough to cause them a moment's apprehension; no game is so strenuous that they are forced to withdraw before the desired end; no stakes are so high that they do not meet them willingly; in craft, in skill, in courage, in strength, they are equal to any emergency. *Daylight*, the idol of the Yukon, after a wild night at the Tivoli in Circle City, where he has lost all of a year's patient labor in one game, can, by muscular agility, throw all comers in a wrestling match on the snow, recoup his fortunes by a thousand-mile sledge trip with the government mails in unheard-of time, wearing out three Indians by the way; on his return make one more wild night at the same Tivoli; start the next morning to make his fortune on the Klondike; rescue a friend from almost certain starvation; by sheer strength beat down the most cunning opposition, and, in a day almost, win himself a fortune of eleven millions. The mere recital takes away our breath—almost our credulity. But we office-and-desk men, as London calls us, what do we know of the strength of a man who has the secret of nature? And *Martin Eden*, another of nature's sons raised on the sea, learned in the lore of yard-arm and belaying-pin, the man to whom a tumble with the toughs of 'Frisco was child's play, shall we stretch our powers past endurance when he learns all the secrets of sociology, literature, culture—grounded as he was so firmly in nature's school, so learned in the ways of her game—in so short a curriculum as a mere year or two?"

With Jack London "war is the natural state of existence." "Not war that some state or country may be exalted—there is little or no virtue in patriotism to this individualist—nor war that some abstract principle may be asserted, but war that the concrete rights of the individual may be respected." Then—

"As the exuberance of their first conflicts with nature wears off, these barbarians throw themselves against that arch foe of all supermanism—settled society. There they find no even-handed, good-natured justice, and free play for all their energies. Society is not to be conquered by pure muscular strength and agility. Nor is a man's cunning or skill always a match for the many wiles of a man trained in the smooth ways of the street or the market-place. Society to the individualists is a mass of mildewed tradition and convention, materialistic and false to the core. Into this they plunge. They are astonished that it never directly attacks them, but seemingly ignores all blows. It has strange powers of giving way when attack is directed against one point, but closing in behind and, once the pressure is released, of slowly flowing back to its first position. It is soft, elastic, fluid; no impression, be it made with ever so much energy, is lasting. It wears out its antagonist by the very weight of its listlessness. To triumph over this is to triumph only during the victor's lifetime, no more, and then the viscous mass slowly settles, covering its victim and all his spoils. Such is the tragedy of all of London's heroes, as it is of all barbarians who assert their individualism against a settled social order, who cope with this blind, intangible, resistless force. But the barbarian attacks society with the strenuous optimism born of many a conflict with nature and the primitive man."

The writer finds the fault in London to be a lack of true culture. His heroes fail in the same measure:

"Admirable as are many traits of the barbarian, his industry, his generosity, his courage, his coolness, his cleanness of life, his love of nature, there are as many other traits, equally necessary to a well-rounded individual, of which the barbarian is profoundly ignorant. As has been hinted before, his virtues are all of them purely external; every object he contemplates is distorted by the lens of his peculiar individuality; life with him is a perpetual struggle to assert the worth of his peculiar aims; in a word, his virtues are all purely active virtues, and all directed to individual ends. But culture, true culture, is often passive and never purely selfish. It is passive in that, before it can work, it compels the individual most thoroughly to know himself and the world about him. In its 'desire after perfection' it insists that a man purge his nature of all ignorance, prejudice, and false knowledge; that he seek for himself 'a complete humanity' that alone can give him a steady outlook on life, the power 'to see life steadily and to see it whole'; that before he set himself an aim for life a man inquire what life is and what constitutes a worthy aim; that before he puts on his armor for a battle a man make sure that the fight be a worthy one, and that the fruits of victory be a deeper knowledge and a riper experience; and that if in this battle he be defeated, this defeat will not bring in its train bitter tears and remorse, and a loss of faith in self and others, but will, on the contrary, be a new force to a moral and intellectual regeneration. How different this from the sudden and careless abandon of the barbarian, full of trust in self and in a favoring destiny."

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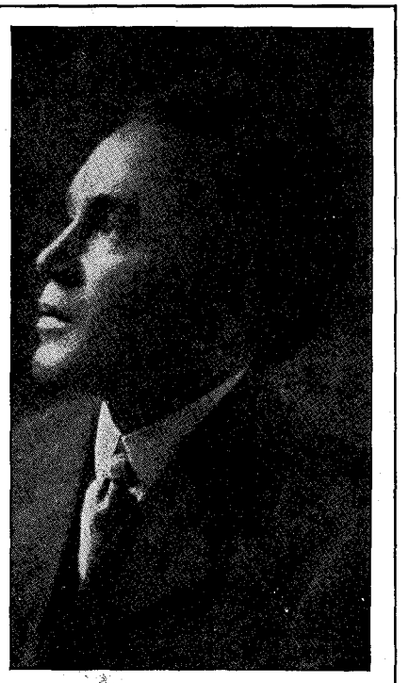
HIGHER MUSIC OF NEGROES

NOT ONLY did the music world lose a distinguished member, but the negro race lost its most gifted musical genius on September 1 in the death of Mr. Samuel Coleridge-Taylor. His career was brief, but brilliant, for he began to write music when no more than a youth. His age was thirty-seven, and a long list of musical compositions stand to his credit. Those based upon the story of "Hiawatha" are universally acknowledged his highest achievement. It is interesting to note that the primitive race of America was the inspiration of his greatest work, tho he himself was no wise allied to this country. His father was a native of Sierra Leone and his mother was an Englishwoman. Of him the London *Times* writes:



SAMUEL COLERIDGE-TAYLOR,
Whose music stands on its own merits among composers of leading rank irrespective of the race of its author.

"His mixt descent can not be forgotten in any study of his music, since it makes his work an interesting example to all who are concerned with the appearance of racial characteristics in music. For in any work which one may take up it is obvious at once that it has certain features in its melody, style of treatment, and use of orchestral color which distinguish it at once from the music of English composers. Yet he was born in London, all his early environment was English, and he was educated at the Royal College of Music. His systematic education was principally due to Colonel H. A. Walters, who after he had given him his early training as a church chorister sent him as a student to the Royal College at South Kensington in 1890. Coleridge-Taylor began his studies there as a violinist, having had some previous training from Mr. Joseph Beckwith; but Sir George Grove, then the director of the college, soon recognized that his chief abilities lay in the direction of composition, and in 1893 he won an open scholarship in that subject. Thenceforward he worked under Sir Charles Stanford; and during the four years of his scholarship a number of his works were produced at the students' concerts, and were recognized as possessing great promise."

The Westminster Gazette gives in a brief sketch the outline of the remaining years of his life:

"In due course 'Hiawatha'—which is known wherever English is spoken—found its way to America, and in 1904 its composer crossed the Atlantic to conduct its performance by a choir of negroes—the Coleridge-Taylor Choral Society of Washington—who greeted him with an ode beginning 'O thou illustrious one, whose genius, as the sun, illumines our race.'

"No other work secured for Mr. Coleridge-Taylor a similar success, but in his short life—he died at the early age of thirty-seven—he showed himself a prolific composer. The last of his works was numbered Opus 59. His festival commissions included 'The Blind Girl of Castél-Cuillé' (Leeds, 1901), 'Meg Blane' (Sheffield, 1902), 'The Atonement' (Hereford, 1903), and 'Kubla Khan' (Handel Society, 1906); and he composed incidental music for several Stephen Phillips dramas produced at His Majesty's Theater—'Herod' (1900), 'Ulysses' (1901), 'Nero' (1902), and 'Faust' (1908).

"There is no doubt that he was the first person of color to achieve fame as a creative musician. He never visited his father's native country, West Africa, but he always expressed his belief in the West African's capacity for music. Negro music, moreover, held a great fascination for him; he studied it, wrote about it, and composed an orchestral rhapsody on negro melodies for the Norfolk (Connecticut) Festival of 1910.

"The last work of note to be written and performed in England was 'A Tale of Old Japan' (the setting of a poem by Alfred Noyes), which was produced last autumn at the Queen's Hall and secured warm praise. This was considered by the composer himself as the best work he had done."

Tho his race can not be forgotten, it is insisted by the Philadelphia *Inquirer* that "there is nothing specifically African about his music, nor does he need any special consideration by reason of his race." Further:

"He illustrated, as it had not been illustrated before, the love for musical utterance which is an oft-noted negro trait, but his music has stood and will stand exclusively upon its own merits. It is rich in its harmony, charming in its tunefulness, and eloquent in its emotional appeal, and the man who wrote it was one of the most gifted and remarkable among the composers of the day. It is a thousand pities that he should have gone so soon."

His death gives occasion for Miss Natalie Curtis to point out the fact that native musical talents of the negro go often undeveloped because of the social disabilities under which the race here suffers. With us, she says in the New York *Evening Post*, "the barrier of race has kept colored musicians, with one or two exceptions, in the music-hall, and has made them ashamed of their best heritage—the folk-music of the old plantations." She calls attention to the work of Will Marion Cook, up to last year confined to the light-opera stage and vaudeville, and quotes a tribute from the musical director, Kurt Schindler:

"Most of his bigger works remained unprinted, and lacked the stamp of approval from authoritative white people that would have raised them above the level of mediocrity in which they flowered.

"This revelation came at once at the concert given under the auspices of the New York Music School Settlement for Colored People. There were a great many representative white musicians and the entire New York musical press present, and there was a stir when the orchestra started to play the fascinating rhythms of Cook's 'Swing Along,' followed by a storm of applause; there was no one in that audience that did not feel that for once he had heard the 'real thing,' the true Southern negro idiom, worked out with clever musicianship and genial verve into a truly artistic manifestation.

"This pleasurable surprize was equaled if not surpassed when the second part of the program brought another composition of Will Marion Cook: 'The Rain-Song.' To this delightfully quaint and naïve dialect-poem the composer has found a melody well-nigh perfect in its idiomatic charm and in its close adaptation to the vocal inflections of the colored dialect. The musical form given to it (calling for six solo-singers to rise from the middle of the orchestra and say their little verse in turn with the full chorus responding) was as happy in its effect as it was natural and appropriate. This is music very close to nature indeed in its resources. . . . . .

"Mr. Cook's work at its best means no less than finding the proper musical correlative to the negro idiom, and thus winning a new territory to music. A comparison with another man's work who has done a similar service to his nation becomes obvious when we look at Cook's masterpiece, his 'Exhortation'—the sermon of a negro deacon to his audience of darkies. Those who are familiar with the peasant-songs, the operas, and the humorous character-songs (like 'The Seminarist') of the great Russian, Moussorgsky, will realize the striking parallel that exists between the Russian composer and the negro, altho on such different grounds. What Moussorgsky has done for Russia in faithfully noting down the idioms of the Russian peasant—orphans, lay-priests, mothers, and children—has been accomplished in a way by Cook for his colored people. The effective characterization of the darky preacher (his suave eloquence, his tempestuous moods, his jolly comparisons) and the chorus of convinced devotees—it is all humorous, delightful, melodious, and genial, while the great 'Amen,' with its racial slurs and inflections, is an inspiration indeed."

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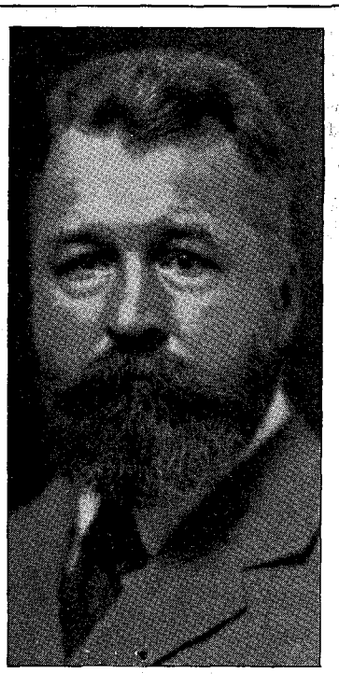
A PENITENT AT COATESVILLE

THE CRIME of Coatesville, now a little over a year old, has gone unpunished, we are told, because so many were involved in it. Mr. John Jay Chapman, the essayist and poet, finds the whole country involved in it; at least he finds it in the heart of the whole country to look calmly on at such an atrocity, and do nothing to punish its committal. On August 18 he went to Coatesville and did an act of voluntary penance, but he had few to share in his vicarious confession. *Harper's Weekly* publishes a passage from a personal letter in which he sets forth some facts concerning his prayer-meeting, and also gives in full the address he delivered on that occasion. This is the letter:



JOHN JAY CHAPMAN,

Who did penance almost alone for the "crime of Coatesville."

"I was greatly moved by the Coatesville lynching at the time it occurred, and, as the anniversary came round, my inner idea began to force me to do something. I felt as if the whole country would be different if any one man did something in penance, and so I went to Coatesville and declared my intention of holding a prayer-meeting to the various business men I could buttonhole. Then there appeared an extraordinary thing—the outcome of the lynching, *i.e.*, that there is a reign of terror in Coatesville at this moment. If you speak of it you are suspect. . . . The daily local newspaper at first refused to mention the lynching in the notice of the prayer-meeting, but, finally, it was printed on the first page for two successive days. Every one in the city knew of it. A friend of mine came over from New York, and we did hold the meeting in an unused store—a prayer-meeting with Bible readings, addresses, prayer, silent prayer, and talk on the whole matter. Two persons came; one an anti-slavery old negress-lady, who lives in Boston and was staying in Coatesville; the other a man who was, I think, an 'outpost,' finding out what was up. We held the meeting just as if there was a crowd, and I delivered my address. There was a church going on opposite to us, and people coming and going and gazing, and our glass front windows revealed us like Daniel when he was commanded to open the windows and pray."

Mr. Chapman, in addressing his audience of two, declared that "we are met to commemorate the anniversary of one of the most dreadful crimes in history—not for the purpose of condemning it, but to repent of our share in it." He observed that "the attempt to prosecute the chief criminals has been made, and has entirely failed; because the whole community, and in a sense our whole people, are really involved in the guilt." He went on to tell why he was there:

"When I read in the newspapers of August 14 a year ago about the burning alive of a human being—and of how a few desperate, fiend-minded men had been permitted to torture a man chained to an iron bedstead, burning alive, thrust back by pitchforks when he struggled out of it, while around about stood hundreds of well-drest American citizens, both from the vicinity and from afar, coming on foot and in wagons, assembling on telephone call, as if by magic, silent, whether from terror or indifference—fascinated and impotent, hundreds of persons watching this awful sight and making no attempt to stay the wickedness—and no one man among them all who was inspired to risk his life in an attempt to stop it, no one man to name the name of Christ, of Humanity, of Government: as I read the newspaper accounts of the scene enacted here in Coatesville a year ago, I seemed to get a glimpse into the unconscious soul of this country. I saw a seldom-revealed picture of the American heart and of the American nature. I seemed to be looking into the heart of the criminal—a cold thing, an awful thing.

"I said to myself, 'I shall forget this, we shall all forget it; but it will be there. What I have seen is not an illusion. It is the truth. I have seen death in the heart of this people.' For to look at the agony of a fellow being and remain aloof means death in the heart of the onlooker. Religious fanaticism has sometimes lifted men to the frenzy of such cruelty, political passion has sometimes done it, personal hatred might do it, the excitement of the amphitheater in the degenerate days of Roman luxury could do it. But here, an audience chosen by chance in America has stood spellbound through an improvised auto-da-fé, irregular, illegal, having no religious significance, not sanctioned by custom, having no immediate provocation—the audience standing by merely in cold dislike.

"I saw during one moment something beyond all argument in the depth of its significance—you might call it the paralysis of the nerves about the heart in a people habitually and unconsciously given over to selfish aims, an ignorant people who knew not what spectacle they were providing, or what part they were playing in a judgment-play which history was exhibiting on that day.

"No theories about the race problem, no statistics, legislation, or mere educational endeavor, can quite meet the lack which that day revealed in the American people. For what we saw was death. The people stood like blighted things, like ghosts about Acheron, waiting for some one or something to determine their destiny for them.

"Whatever life itself is, that thing must be replenished in us.

"The opposite to hate is love, the opposite of cold is heat; what we need is love of God and reverence for human nature. For one moment I knew that I had seen our true need; and I was afraid that I should forget it and that I should go about framing arguments and agitations and starting schemes of education, when the need was deeper than education. And I became filled with one idea, that I must not forget what I had seen and that I must do something to remember it. And I am here to-day chiefly that I may remember that vision. It seems fitting to come to this town where the crime occurred and hold a prayer-meeting, so that our hearts may be turned to God through whom mercy may flow into us."

The subject is not local, he declared. "The act took place in Coatesville, and every one looked to Coatesville to follow it up." Going on:

"Some months ago I asked a friend who lives not far from here something about this case, and about the expected prosecutions, and he replied that 'it wasn't in his county,' and that made me wonder whose county it was in. And it seemed to be in my county. I live on the Hudson River; but I knew that this great wickedness that happened in Coatesville is not the wickedness of Coatesville nor of to-day. It is the wickedness of all America and of three hundred years—the wickedness of the slave-trade. All of us are tinctured by it. No one place, no special persons are to blame. A nation can not practise a course of inhuman crime for three hundred years and then suddenly throw off the effects of it. Less than fifty years ago domestic slavery was abolished among us; and in one way and another the marks of that vice are in our faces. There is no country in Europe where the Coatesville tragedy or anything remotely like it could have been enacted—probably no country in the world.

"On the day of the calamity, those people in the automobiles came by the hundred and watched the torture, and passers-by came in a great multitude and watched it—and did nothing.

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On the next morning the newspapers spread the news and spread the paralysis until the whole country seemed to be helplessly watching this awful murder—as awful as anything ever done on the earth; and the whole of our people seemed to be looking on helplessly, not able to respond, not knowing what to do next. That spectacle has been in my mind.

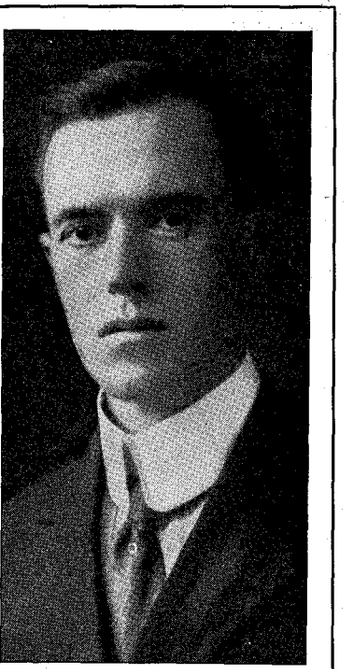
"The trouble has come down to us out of the past. The only reason that slavery is wrong is that it is cruel and makes men cruel and leaves them cruel.

"Some one may say that you and I can not repent because we did not do the act. But we are involved in it: we are involved in it. We are still looking on. Do you not see that this whole event is merely the last parable—the most vivid, the most terrible illustration that ever was given by man, or imagined by a Jewish prophet, of the relation between good and evil in this world, and of the relation of men to one another?

"This whole matter has been a historic episode; but it is a part not only of our national history, but of the personal history of each one of us. With the great disease (slavery) came the climax (the war): and after the climax gradually began the cure, and in the process of cure comes now the knowledge of what the evil was. I say that our need is new life—and that books and resolutions will not save us, but only such disposition in our hearts and souls as will enable the new life, love, force, hope, virtue, which surround us always, to enter into us.

"This is the discovery that each man must make for himself—the discovery that what he really stands in need of he can not get for himself, but must wait till God gives it to him. I have felt the impulse to come here to-day to testify to this truth.

"The occasion is not small; the occasion looks back on three centuries and embraces a hemisphere. Yet the occasion is small compared to the truth it leads us to. For this truth touches all ages and affects every soul in the world."



Courtesy of "The American Magazine."

DONALD LOWRIE,

Once a convict, now director of a prison bureau and a man making his mark as a writer.

A FRIEND OF PRISONERS

CALIFORNIA knows Donald Lowrie as an ex-convict who has made good in the world which he has rejoined. The world is likely to know him soon when it reads his forthcoming book on prison questions. He "gives promise of becoming a conspicuous figure both as writer and as an advocate of wiser methods in dealing with prisoners," says Mr. John D. Barry in *The American Magazine* (October). Already, as director of a prison bureau, he is "a successful and useful citizen." In personal appearance he has greatly changed since his release a little more than a year ago. "The prison pallor has given place to a healthy glow," and "he is less grave than before, more animated." His story is given by Mr. Barry in these words:

"A little more than a year ago Fremont Older, managing editor of the San Francisco *Bulletin*, was making one of his many visits to San Quentin prison. While he was calling on Warden Hoyle the warden remarked: 'There's a manuscript in my desk that may interest you. It was written by one of the prisoners.'

"During the next few minutes Mr. Older was absorbed in reading the article. It dealt with the indeterminate sentence. 'This fellow can write,' he said. 'I should like to meet him.'

"Presently there entered a tall, slim young man, with a clear-cut face and dark eyes. Mr. Older shook hands with him and exprest his interest. 'If you can get out of here I will give you a job on my paper,' he said.

"'I'm eligible for parole,' Lowrie replied.

"'Well, I'll see if we can't have the matter brought up before the board of directors.'

"At once Mr. Older went to work. At the next meeting of the board of directors the case of Lowrie was favorably considered. Early in August he was out on parole. He took a week to adjust himself to the new conditions. Then he went to work on the staff of *The Bulletin*. He has been working there ever since."

Lowrie had served two terms for burglary. He went to prison "a foolish, rebellious, and reckless boy. He came out in the early thirties, a grave man, sad-faced, slow of movement, his tall figure so lean that one might have fancied he had been half starved for years." Further:

"In prison he had made a fine record for good behavior and for intelligence and ability. He was one of the most accurate and painstaking of accountants. For years he had worked on the prison records. He knew the history of nearly every man in the institution during his time. Whatever leisure he had he spent in study. His quiet, gentle ways won friends for him everywhere. His reading and studying developed in him a desire to write. In his cell, by the oil lamp, he made his first literary efforts. Some of these were published in *Life*, *The Atlantic Monthly*, and *Sunset*. No wonder he was a marked man among the prisoners and the favorite of the wardens. But in the world the situation was different. He had to make good. At first he was bewildered and deprest. The street-noises troubled him. The multitude of impressions crowding on him caused him both physical and mental fatigue. His eyes ached. Used as he was to walking the flat spaces of San Quentin, he found climbing the hills of San Francisco a great strain on his muscles. In a few days, however, he was ready for work. Fremont Older had a place waiting for him on the staff of *The Bulletin*. His first contribution consisted of an instalment of his studies, 'My Life in Prison.' At once he attracted attention. As he went on from day to day the interest grew. In two weeks he was the sensation of San Francisco. In the street-cars, on the ferries, in trains, everywhere in public, people were eagerly reading Donald Lowrie and discussing his revelations. The work revealed fine observation and dramatic power. As it went on from week to week without a break, the marvel grew. Here was a new writer that could publish an interesting article each day for six days in the week. In a few weeks Donald Lowrie printed more than one hundred thousand words.

"The success of the articles made Donald Lowrie a notable figure not only in San Francisco but throughout California. Many requests were made to him for lectures. He declined them all. He had a dread of being stared at. After several months, however, he was persuaded to address a body of clergymen interested in hearing about prison conditions. To his surprize he found that he could speak. He even enjoyed speaking. Soon he was speaking here and there, before women's clubs and before organizations of business men, like the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco, and before societies interested in prison-reform. Meanwhile ex-prisoners were constantly seeking him out, asking for help. Most of his salary he was giving away in loans. As the demands increased, both on his time and on his resources, he realized that there was need for systematic work in behalf of prisoners. Backed by Mr. Older and *The Bulletin*, and by several women and men of prominence in San Francisco, he started a Prison Bureau for the purpose of securing work for ex-prisoners. The Bureau is now in operation and has already placed hundreds of men in jobs."

PRESIDENT TAFT'S CHECK—If President Taft is "classed as a freethinker by the bigots" of a hundred years hence, here is a story some one may quote, says the New York *Christian Advocate:*

"It was announced in the newspapers recently that President Taft had made a contribution to the Unitarian church in Millbury, Mass., where his mother was accustomed to worship, accompanying his check with the modest declaration that he was giving it 'just in memory of my mother. I know she would like to have me do something of that sort.' A correspondent refers

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to this incident as containing a sermon, in view of the fact that the President, with all his cares and responsibilities, despite the host of begging letters which come to him with every mail, took time and had the disposition to relieve the necessities of a church endeared to him by reason of home associations. The writer concludes by relating this incident concerning President Taft:

"'When, in 1908, I was traveling with him in the campaign, we had a very narrow escape from a serious accident in Ohio. When the President (then ex-Secretary of War) learned how close we had been to a disaster he remarked: "Well, gentlemen, I fear none of us are worthy of special consideration. It must have been the prayers of our loved ones at home which saved us from destruction."'"

FIFTY YEARS OF EMANCIPATION

LESS THAN ONE PER CENT. of the total wealth of the nation is in church property, but over 8 per cent. of the total wealth of the negro is invested in this way. This is the statement of Dr. Booker T. Washington in reviewing the progress made by the race in their fifty years of emancipation. September 23 marked the semicentennial of Lincoln's proclamation. The immediate effect of freedom upon the negro was in many cases disastrous, admits Dr. Washington in the New York *Evening Post*. "At first the freedmen thought that emancipation meant the opportunity to do whatever they pleased, or to do nothing at all. Many thought that freedom meant idleness, drunkenness, and a general indulgence of the appetites." Their awakening was immediate, however, and their achievement, especially in religious ways, is notable, as the head of Tuskegee Institute sets it forth:

"During the past fifty years missionary societies of both Northern and Southern white religious denominations, assisted by negro denominations, have worked for the religious development of the negro. As a result of these efforts, there are now over 3,700,000 negroes that are members of churches. They have 35,200 ordained ministers, 35,000 church buildings, and they own church property to the value of $56,650,000. For their religious and moral instruction the negroes are maintaining 35,000 Sunday-schools, which contain 1,750,000 pupils, who are taught by 210,000 negro teachers. Negro churches are contributing annually over a half million dollars for education. They are supporting 175 colleges, industrial schools, and academies. It is estimated that in the past fifty years negro churches have contributed almost $20,000,000 for education. They are also contributing every year over $100,000 for home mission work. They are supporting 200 home missionaries, and giving aid to 350 needy churches. For foreign missionary work they are contributing annually over $50.000, and are supporting over 100 missionary stations."

Morally, educationally, and economically, as well as religiously, the negro has made great strides. This is notwithstanding the frequent facts to the contrary that newspapers publish. We read:

"Altho much may yet be said concerning the immorality of the negro, nevertheless he has made great progress along moral lines. He is making serious efforts to improve his moral conditions. These efforts for moral improvement are being carried on through negro churches, negro schools, and special organizations. For whatever purpose an organization is formed among my people, it seeks to improve social conditions. As an example of what I mean, there are being organized in numerous cities in the South negro boards of trade. These boards of trade are not confining their energies to economic improvement alone, but they are also making efforts to improve the moral and sanitary conditions of the race. Perhaps one of the most important factors in the moral improvement of my people is the large number of women's clubs that have been organized and brought into a national body as 'The National Association of Colored Women.' Some of the enterprises that these women's clubs are carrying on are the support of visiting nurses, working-girls' homes, social settlements, and protective leagues for women and girls."

Comparison is made between the advance of the Russian serfs and the negro slave, to the considerable advantage of the latter:

"On March 3, 1911, the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Russian serfs was celebrated. It was stated that in six of the most fertile provinces of western Russia it was found that 14,000,000 peasants had accumulated about $500,000,000 worth of property, or about $36 per capita, an average of about $200 per family. After fifty years of freedom only about 30 per cent. of the Russian peasants were able to read and write. In contrast to this the negroes in the United States, after fifty years of freedom, have accumulated over $700,000,000 worth of property, or about $70 per capita, an average of about $350 per family. Seventy per cent. of them have some learning in books."

Another negro educator, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, formerly professor of economics and history in the Atlanta University, writes of the slowly dawning spiritual change within the more static physical ones following the fiat of the war President:

"The plantation remained as before, and in nine cases out of ten the same dark workmen lived in the cabins. There remained the same restrictions as to going and coming, the same bell for work hours, and the same overseers with whip and gun.

"There were, to be sure, some movements of labor between plantations and to cities, but these were not important save in the great centers of war upheaval. Even to this day the person who would understand the Southern labor-system must remember its physical likeness to slavery: the 'control' of the physical movements of the laborers by the employers, and the practical impossibility of changing employment or employer over large areas of the rural South.

"The legal change wrought by emancipation was larger but not nearly as large as many imagine. Practically the chief change was the abolition of the open slave-trade. Other legal changes, like the right to bear witness in court, family rights and guardianship of children, and the right to hold property, were not only reduced to a minimum by legal enactment, but were so curtailed by custom and opinion that the black man's testimony still went for almost nothing, the state and the landlord controlled child-labor, and property rights were secure only on the direct intervention of the United States Government."

But life, as he points out, "is more than simple physical motion or legal enactment, and the real meaning of the Act of Emancipation lay essentially in the economic and spiritual changes which it wrought." Thus:

"The economic change lay in the supply and demand of labor; even if, as I have said, the immediate physical change was small, the mental attitude of master and man was chaotic and revolutionary. The master feared the rise of an independent black workman who could demand exorbitant wages for ignorant and inefficient services and back the demand with his ballot. The black laborer saw in emancipation the immediate fulfilment of all his dreams. Place on this background the poverty and suffering of war and the rising insistent demand for cotton, and you have the real meaning of the Emancipation Proclamation.

"The angry, impoverished master faced a dilemma. On the one hand, vengeance for the disasters of war could be wreaked only on the black man, and such harsh treatment seemed necessary to keep the freedman in his place. On the other hand, if the freedman went to work quickly and quietly the rising price of cotton and the lack of excuse for interference on the part of the North meant the rapid recouping of shattered fortunes.

"If the poverty of the master was great, that of the slave was greater, altho not nearly as picturesque for purposes of fiction. The slave's mind was for the first time fired by a great economic ideal; independence and even wealth, not by largess or indulgence, but by work and saving, became suddenly possible, and, in his new vision, a very probable outcome.

"In such ways the revolution of emancipation lay in men's minds rather than in actual physical or legal change. Once in this realm of thought it rioted with dreams and ideals. For the first time the negro saw a chance to learn—to know letters, to read books, to talk correct English, to figure his own income. The schoolhouse arose in his mind to shadow and outrival the church. There has not been in modern history a more picturesque scene than those vast schools of the sixties where beneath flaming pine-knots the white-wooled grandfathers bowed by the dark-curled children to study the cabalistic mysteries of the white world.

"Naturally the sudden pouring in of new ideals, new possibilities and dreams of possibilities, brought moral turmoil to the negro, and spiritual vision."

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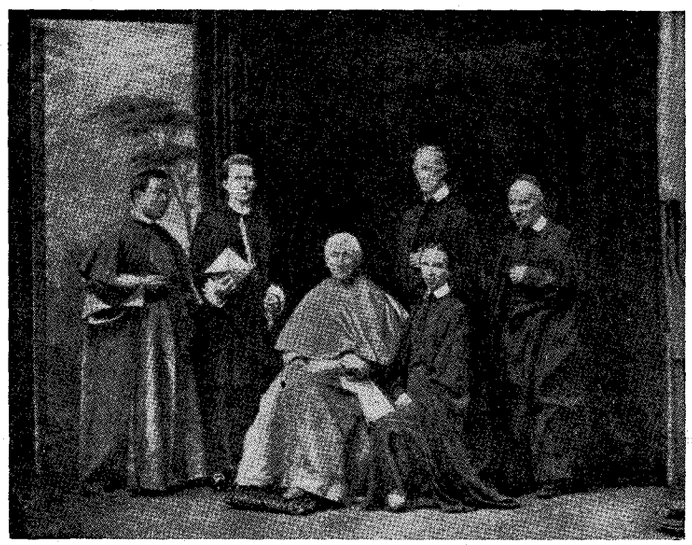
WARD'S LIFE OF CARDINAL NEWMAN *

NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D.D.

FOR MANY YEARS the admiration for Cardinal Newman as author and Christian has made criticism almost impossible, and a just valuation most difficult. As an author, Newman was one of the supreme literary artists of his time, fulfilling every test of clearness, simplicity, and sensuousness. As a poet, Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was the most popular hymn of the era. As a lover of his fellows, Newman won the idolatrous affection of the poor of London. As a Christian, he was so unworldly, so detached, and lived so near the edge of poverty as to seem a creature of another world when placed in contrast with the palaces and luxury of West London. In his Confessions, Augustine describes his childhood as a jest, his youth as a carousal, his maturity as remorse, and his old age as a penitential prayer. But Newman's life was a statue carved out of a piece of unbroken marble. Strangely enough, the three great movements of England were all Oxford movements — the movement of Wiclif, the movement of Wesley, and the movement of Newman. Wiclif sought to enthrone the Bible; Wesley sought to evangelize the poor; Newman unveiled the Church as the secret of mental repose. Newman was chiefly interested in theology and polity. Wesley's enthusiasm was for men, Wiclif gave his life to the Bible as the word of God. Newman was the thinker, and had a great mind. Wesley was the lover, and had a great heart. Wiclif was the preacher, who unveiled the Bible and kindled a torch.

On the 6th of October, 1845, Ernest Renan formally announced his withdrawal from the Roman Catholic Church, and shook Paris and France to their foundations. Three days later, on the 9th of October, John Henry Newman formally united with the Roman Catholic Church, and heaved the soul of English churchmen as the tide heaves the sea. The great Frenchman was a poet, orator, and mystic, and he found mental peace by casting off all the fetters of authority, through cardinal and pope. The great Englishman, at the selfsame hour, sought mental rest and peace by lifting to his shoulders the very fetter and yoke that Renan had just flung upon the ground. As a preacher in St. Mary's, Newman was the idol of Oxford and its University men. At thirty-three he wrote a pamphlet on the Roman Church, describing it as the abode of an evil genius, and characterizing it as "antiscriptural, profane, impious, audacious, without authority, gross, monstrous, and cruel." In those days Newman described the faith of the Broad Church in the infinite God as "the Romance of the Infinite." But when twelve brief years had come and gone, Newman joined the very Church he had portrayed as Antichrist, and described "Protestantism as the dreariest of all religions." From that hour, just as Wesley attempted a reformation of men's dispositions and lives, Newman attempted the reformation of men's opinions, their views of church polity and government. From that hour dogma was the fundamental basis of his religion. Having begun his career as a liberal, in middle life he organized an attack agains the Broad Church principle, and announced as the foundation of his belief the dogma of the visible church, with its sacraments, its three creeds, and the Scriptures. The heart of his attack was the untrustworthiness of the human intellect. He believed that if religion was to be saved at all, the human reason was to be smitten hard and thrown back upon infallible authority. He believed that

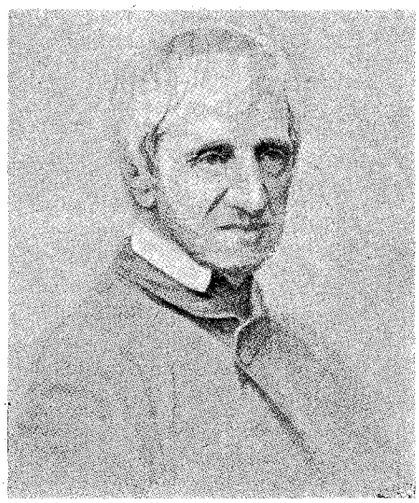
(*Continued on page 572,*



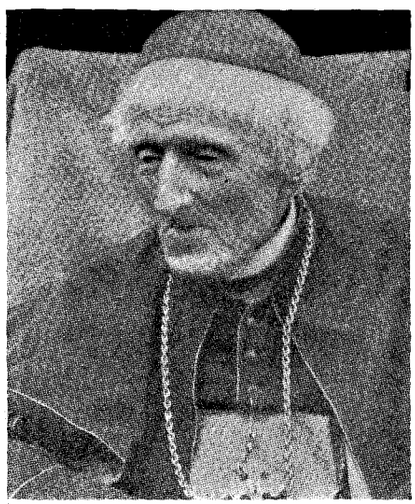
IN HIS ROBES AS A CARDINAL—TAKEN IN ROME.

From Ward's "Life and Letters of Newman."

AS A YOUNG MAN.



IN LATE MIDDLE LIFE.



IN OLD AGE.

PORTRAITS OF JOHN HENRY, CARDINAL NEWMAN

* **Ward, Wilfrid. Life and Letters of Cardinal Newman.** 2 volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $9 net; by mail, $9.40.

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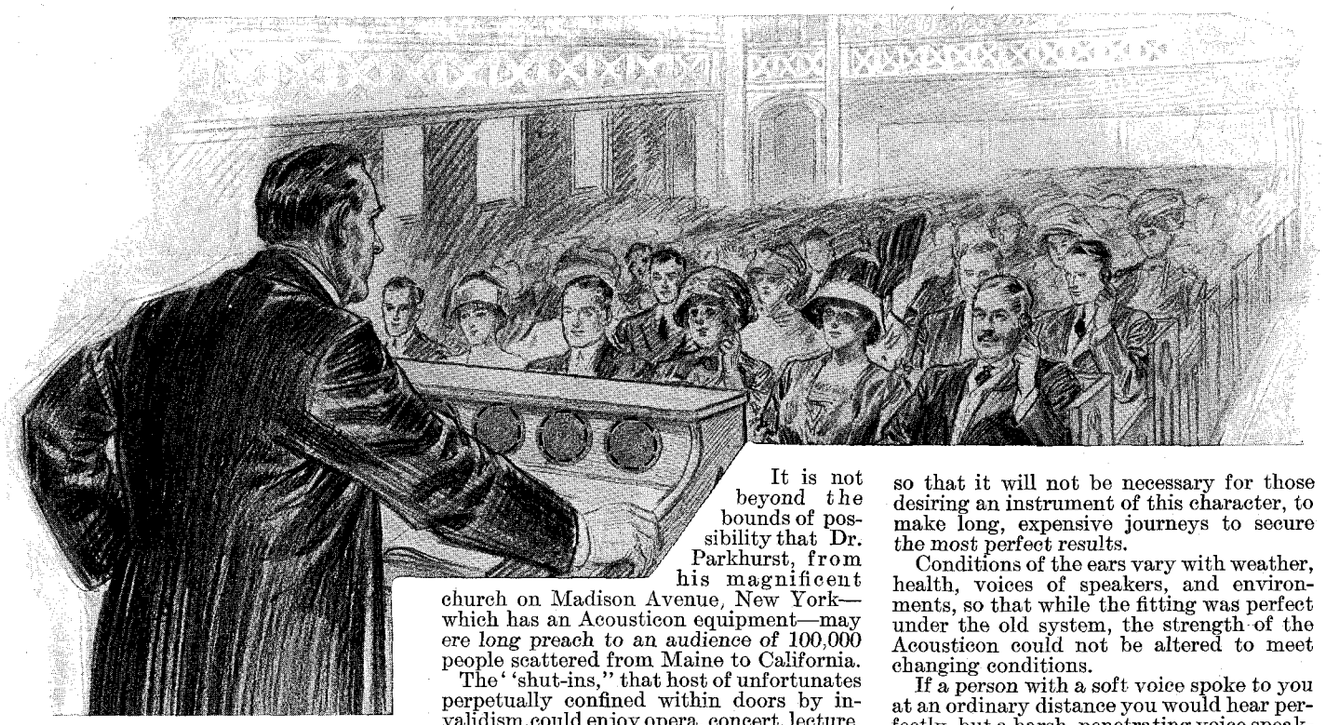

Another New Electrical Wonder —Magnified Sound

THE evolution of electrical science in the past few years has been startling in its rapidity. In no other field, perhaps, has this been more noticeable than in the magnifying of sound, and the different useful and helpful purposes to which improvements along this line have been applied. Electricity in general is making so many improvements and benefitting mankind in so many ways, that there appears to be no limit to its possibilities. But in its capacity for transmitting sound this seems to be particularly true.

Nothing in the nature of telephony has been produced which is more interesting or more efficient in its way than the Acousticon, for in talking to a person at a distance with this instrument there is no need to speak into the transmitter, it gathering the sound from the air for itself; for that matter it is not necessary to place the receiver to the ear to hear a conversation—except at great distances—as the voice is magnified in receiving, as well as at the other end.

The speaker may stand twenty feet from the transmitter, speak in his natural voice, and be distinctly and clearly heard over the wire at practically any distance.

Not long ago an experiment was made with the Acousticon at the Capitol at Washington, with a view of installing it in the new Capitol building, so that any member of the House or Senate may hear, while in his office, all that is going on in the House or Senate. Speeches made on the floor of the legislative chambers were distinctly heard at a distance from the building, and by the attachment of a small horn to the receiving end every one in the room heard distinctly all the proceedings.

It is not beyond the bounds of possibility that Dr. Parkhurst, from his magnificent church on Madison Avenue, New York—which has an Acousticon equipment—may ere long preach to an audience of 100,000 people scattered from Maine to California.

The "shut-ins," that host of unfortunates perpetually confined within doors by invalidism, could enjoy opera, concert, lecture, sermon, or play, no matter where taking place.

This brings to mind one, if not the greatest, advantage which this particular invention possesses: which is that of enabling the deaf to hear.

Many hundreds of churches, theatres, and public halls have been equipped with the Acousticon for the benefit of auditors who are hard of hearing. And by its use a deaf person sitting in the extreme rear can hear quite as well and distinctly as those not so afflicted.

The success of the Acousticon in making the deaf hear messages sent over the wire, inspired the inventor to extend the idea and apply it to personal use. The result of his endeavors was the production of a portable Acousticon—one which can be worn without inconvenience, and so constructed as to be far less noticeable than any of the usual ear-trumpets, speaking-tubes, etc., yet very much more effectual.

It not only amplifies or magnifies sound 400 per cent., but it clarifies and accentuates the articulation, making it clear and distinct.

It is composed of a transmitter, or "gatherer of sound," a small disc which can be made of any color to suit the costume; a neat receiver, small and light in weight, held against the ear by a small headpiece which can be concealed by the hair; and a tiny battery which is easily carried in the pocket and is therefore quite out of sight.

It will be seen that the method of wearing this Acousticon leaves both hands free, as the little frame holds the earpiece to the ear.

By the use of this portable Acousticon it is said that, with the exception of the very few who have lost entirely the sensitiveness of the auditory nerve, every one is not only enabled to hear perfectly, but, by its constant use, the stimulated action on the working parts of the ear, in some instances, restores their natural functions.

Heretofore the Acousticon has been fitted to the weakness of the individual ear by a personal application, after the manner that glasses are fitted to suit the requirements of the individual eye.

Now, however, the addition of perhaps the most remarkable of all improvements, a Sound Regulator, will bring great relief and convenience to the hard of hearing, for the problem of fitting the ear has been solved so that it will not be necessary for those desiring an instrument of this character, to make long, expensive journeys to secure the most perfect results.

Conditions of the ears vary with weather, health, voices of speakers, and environments, so that while the fitting was perfect under the old system, the strength of the Acousticon could not be altered to meet changing conditions.

If a person with a soft voice spoke to you at an ordinary distance you would hear perfectly, but a harsh, penetrating voice speaking at the same distance would be disagreeably loud and discordant, perhaps unintelligible.

The voices of public speakers, actors, and others vary, while the location in a church or theatre makes it desirable to be able to adjust the Acousticon instantly to secure at all times the most satisfactory results.

This Sound Regulator now permits you, by the simple movement of a tiny lever from one button to another, to regulate the sound to six different strengths, from the loudest to the softest.

If you are carrying on a personal conversation the mildest strength will be sufficient—if you are listening to a general conversation in a roomful, however, you can instantly regulate the strength so as to hear distinctly all that is said.

If you go to a Lecture or Theatre, you can quickly adjust the Acousticon to your exact requirements. The voices of actors are never the same; and if one sounds too loud and another too soft, you can instantly change the instrument to suit those voices.

The same way, but perhaps more so, at the Opera; singing voices vary greatly in their power and penetration, and here again you can change to suit your pleasure and comfort.

So many people suffer from deafness, to whom news of this possible relief may be a matter of great interest, that we suggest their writing to Mr. K. M. Turner, President of General Acoustic Company, 1265 Broadway, New York City, mentioning that they have read this in THE LITERARY DIGEST. He will be glad, under these conditions, to send full particulars.

Though the makers of the Acousticon can hardly afford to put the instrument out on a charitable basis, they express themselves as willing and anxious to demonstrate its efficiency by permitting every one to thoroughly test it in every way before it is considered as purchased. They take the ground that a dissatisfied purchaser can do far more harm than many times the profit on an instrument.

This request would seem to prove that they must have thorough faith in its merit and its unfailing efficiency. And so long as they pursue this policy they will doubtless enjoy the confidence of the public, especially those who become their patrons.

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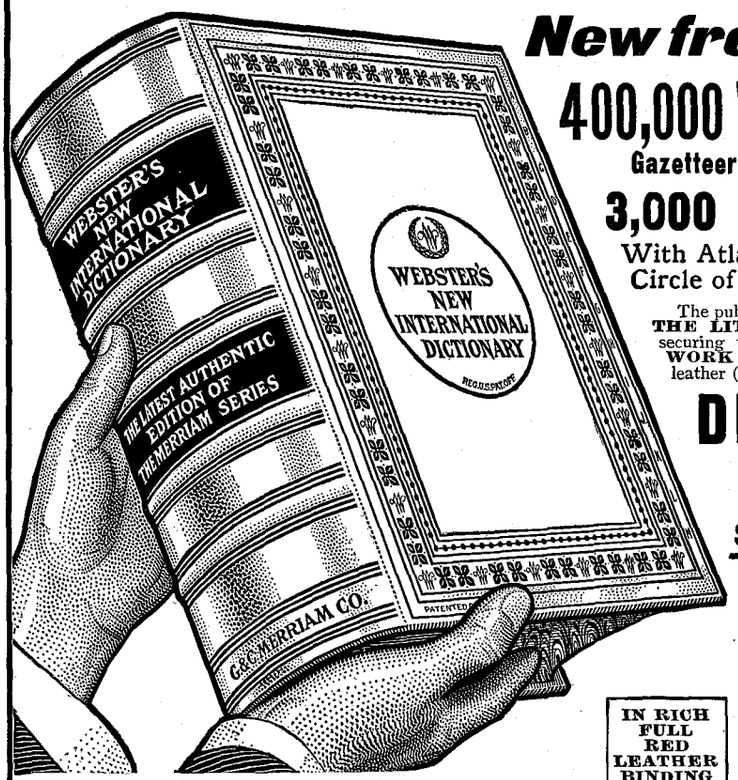
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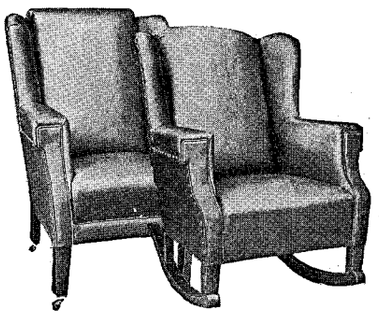

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 569*)

no matter how cultivated the mind, that the intellect was of the devil, and that the moral faculty was of God. Therefore he tried to make the intellect bow its neck and receive the yoke of dogma and authority. The sure infallible guide was not in the conscience, not in the immediate witness of God to the human soul, not in the creed, not in the Bible—the infallible guide was the Church. He carried with him over to the Roman Church a few distinguished scholars, and less than two hundred laymen. And from that hour his influence upon the Church of England and non-conformist bodies practically came to an end. When the great Cardinal was in extreme old age, George Frederick Watts painted his portrait and presented it to the people of England. Standing before that wonderful canvas, the onlooker exclaims, "How beautiful the face! What breadth of forehead! What all-seeing eyes! What multitudinous thoughts have furrowed this face!" But there is an illusive something also in the portrait, and, turning away, the beholder finds himself whispering, "Did the great Cardinal find peace?" For there is something mysterious in every great man, akin to the throne of God, that is surrounded with clouds and mystery.

SOME RECENT NOVELS

Bazin, René. The Penitent. Pp. 288. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1912. $1.25.

"The Penitent" is a pathetic, stirring tale of human frailty, and the suffering entailed by selfishness and sin. A Breton peasant and his wife, rich only in the possession of three lovely children, are obliged to separate while Donatienne goes to the city as nurse to earn money to pay the interest on the mortgaged farm. The usual temptations of the city and evil companions make the silly little mother forget her loved ones and poor Jean Louain, faithful and plodding, hopes against hope while he slaves and strives to keep his little family together. It is a story full of pathetic and sordid details.

Driven by poverty, Jean finally takes his little ones and leaves the country, trusting that he can make a living somewhere where his disgrace is not known. Life is hard, fate inexorable, but Monsieur Bazin evidently has a faith in mother-love which he illustrates in his final development of his theme. The reader will be imprest by the realness of the narrative, the terrible truthfulness of the character delineation, and the patient suffering and unutterable longing of Jean for his erring wife and his ideal of her. A sad but satisfying story.

Dix, Beulah Marie. The Gate of Horn. New York: Duffield & Company. 1912. $1.25.

Vergil, in the "Ænead," describes two gates through which come our dreams—the "Gate of Horn" being the one through which pass the true dreams—"the dreams of things that were or are to be," and Sydney Considine, the heroine of the present story, dreams on all occasions of mental unrest. Her life seemed eventful enough without harking back, but in dreams she pieces together her former incarnations until the reader becomes confused with her "boyhood, girlhood, and womanhood." The novel is really a dramatic, passionate love-story involving sensational, even thrilling, episodes, but the author has built all her superstructure on a foundation of "Reincarnation," and has evidently delved deep into the possibilities of such a belief and its effect on a sensitive nature.

If anything the incidents are so massed as to be confusing, but the plot will appeal particularly to those of a theosophical turn of mind. The story pictures the American West and the picturesque coast of Cornwall.

Child, Richard Washburn. The Blue Wall. Pp. 377. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 1912. $1.25.

Story is packed within story in this novel much as toy boxes were packed into nests when we were children. The mystery of the "Blue Wall" is introduced to us first by a physician, who has taken over the patients of a fellow physician and finds one of the cases peculiarly puzzling because of the apparent influence which the blue wall behind the bed exerts on his little patient's condition. Six different characters relate, each a thrilling tale of mystery, before we get all the dramatic details of the sensational and exciting story and even then the reader has a riddle to solve for himself.

The author blurs his outlines sometimes by introducing too many detailed incidents in his effort to create an atmosphere of reality, but through all he tries to make plain the mental influence of great emotion on those whose life lines cross, also the power of auto-suggestion and the influence of heredity—or fancied heredity. Detective research is prominent in the plot, also theatrical climaxes, but the underlying thought is psychologic.

White, Stewart Edward. The Sign at Six. Pp. 265. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1912. $1.25.

To the reader who has always associated Mr. White's name with stories descriptive of nature, and its grandeur and glory, this new departure in choice of plot and method will come as somewhat of a shock. A more radical departure could not be imagined than the present story from the style of its predecessors.

A typical New York political "boss," with the usual faults, is warned to leave the city before a certain date, and when he refuses, things happen—startling, wonderful, hair-raising things, such as local cessation of sound, light, and electricity. To detect the cause of the antagonism that prompts such revenge and to disclose the source of the terrific force that controls such power, the detective ingenuity of many men is taxed to the utmost and a rivalry in science and love spurs two men to the effort of their lives. The outcome is satisfactory even if the style of the narrative is not the author's most fascinating one, and it shows keen thinking along the lines of electrical possibilities and has many suggestive ideas for scientific attainment.

Pocock, Roger. A Man In the Open. Pp. 352. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1912.

This story is novel in every way—plot, method of construction, and development. Refreshing in its directness and rugged virility, it reminds us forcibly of Rudyard Kipling. It seems to mirror real life, unblurred by artificial conventionalities and makeshifts, making good the author's claim to "fidelity to nature."

From Jesse Smith's childhood in Labra-

(*Continued on page 574*)

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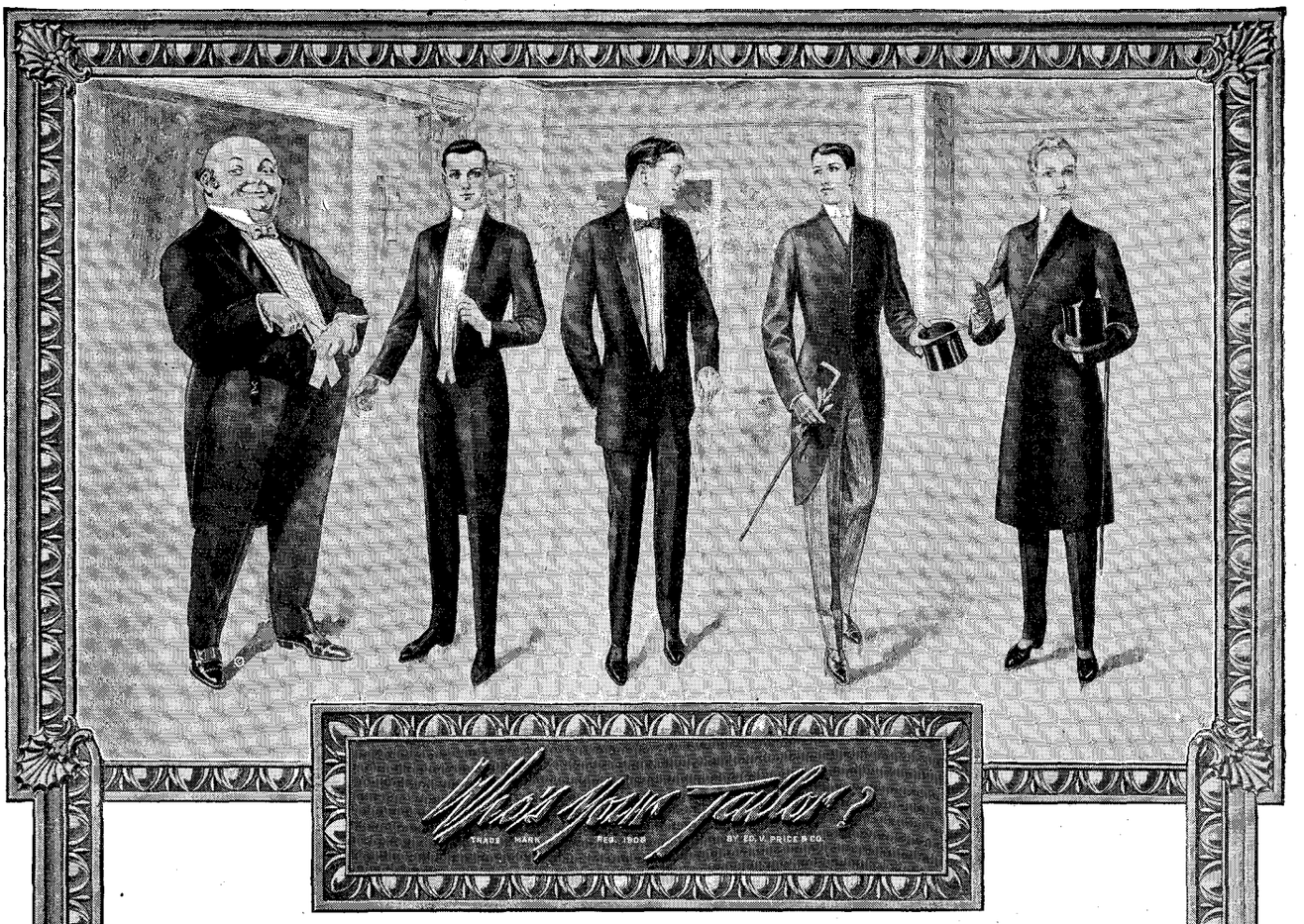

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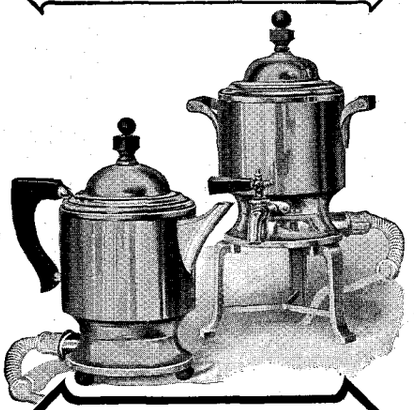

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 572*)

dor, his youthful training on the sea, and his later life "in the open" we feel the fascination of realities, the direct message of man to man, and the throbbing personality of a big character. Murder, theft, arson, and brutalities of frontier life are as frankly spoken of as womanly sentiments and refinements, and there are the sensational thrills of the drama, the laughter in response to real comedy, and the tears caused by pathos and passion, but through it all a real man and woman living a story full of the attractiveness of the glories and problems of nature.

Of all recent novels dealing with outdoor life, this seems to have a new theme and to have approached it with a fearlessness that furnishes unusual charm. All superficialities slip away and leave the heart of nature bare and the bigness of real things most appealing. It is a love story, deep, true, and passionate, but it is more than that, for it is a picture of a man who, through vicissitudes of misfortune and great temptations, kept himself a man in every perfect sense of the word. It is a book that should be read by every one.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY

Von Hedemann, Baroness. My Friendship with Prince Hohenlohe. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 201. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

This is a memoir of the intimate life of Baroness von Hedemann and her romantic affairs, especially of the one with Prince Hohenlohe. There is in it no little scandal and much rather morbid erotic sentiment. While an effort is made to provide some material for the historian of politics, it amounts to little more than veiled hints. It is hardly a book "*pour les jeunes filles*," and the rest of the family may forego it with at least no loss.

James, William. Essays in Radical Empiricism. Cloth, pp. 283. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Once again students of philosophy will rejoice at having another volume that brings with it memories and messages of the late William James. All of these essays have appeared before, but not until now united in a single volume as was the author's plan before his death. They form therefore a single treatise rather than a collection of separate studies. It is probably no exaggeration to say that this is the key-volume to Professor James's philosophy. The doctrine of "radical empiricism" here set forth he regarded as quite independent of and more important than pragmatism, tho the latter is "a step of first-rate importance in making radical empiricism prevail." Some of the articles included have appeared in Professor James's other books, but belong here in order to complete his treatment of "radical empiricism." The first essay, "Does Consciousness Exist?" is a lucid and thoroughly characteristic analysis of a problem not really comprehended until the present philosophic period. Among other important articles are "A World of Pure Experience," "The Essence of Humanism," and "Absolutism and Empiricism," tho the volume is so well constructed that it is hard to select a few without breaking the continuity.

Wright, C. H. Conrad. A History of French Literature. 8vo, pp. 964. New York and London: Oxford University Press.

It would be no more than just to admit at the outset that Professor Wright's book is the most satisfactory history of French literature for English-speaking readers that has yet appeared. Thoroughly comprehensive and scholarly, it is always readable. The emphasis is wisely put upon movements and tendencies rather than upon individuals. French literature is pre-eminently one of successive schools and groups and joint endeavors for attaining definite ends. Professor Wright traces clearly the origin, position, and influence of each, with the development from one to another. No less carefully does he point out the intimate relation which has nearly always existed between French literary ideals and the current of European thought. In so far as that is possible, the author succeeds in presenting the literature of France as a whole, while he avoids unnecessary generalization, and the too common habit of wholesale "explanation." Beginning with chapters on "The Origins of French and of French Literature," and medieval prose and poetry, the book closes with a review of twentieth-century tendencies and a list of the more noteworthy living authors. A list, by the way, which is a useful guide, accompanied as it is by a brief and illuminating characterization of each man and his work.

Professor Wright has his own ideas on many an important and disputed point, and certain of them deserve the individual discussion which must be denied them in this brief notice. The author's scholarship, attention to detail, and comprehension of important movements in society, philosophy, theology, and education are in evidence in every chapter. And "the final results of his labors," tho perhaps "not what the author could have desired," seem reasonably certain to meet the approval of the reader, especially if that reader be likewise a student.

Judson, Katharine Berry. Myths and Legends of California and the Old Southwest. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 192. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50 net.

Miss Judson's excellent collections of the myths and legends of Alaska and the Pacific Northwest are continued by the present volume on California and the Southwest. In this series she has wisely made no effort to present a scientific study of them for ethnological purposes. Such treatments have already been well done by the Smithsonian Institution and by private scholars. But this does not mean that Miss Judson is any the less accurate or that she has amplified them in the editorial process. Some of the most charming mythological tales known to anthropologists are those of the Zuni Indians. The other tribes of the Southwest are not far behind. The omission of ceremonial particulars and of some of the long-drawn-out parts of the myths has added to the suitability of the book for general reading. To many young and old the legends will have the charm of fairy-stories. To others more philosophically inclined the myths—even tho they have profited by the story-tellers' art—are records of how men thought and how they tried to explain the world about them in the childhood of the race. Indeed, the modern story-telling called fiction might

(*Continued on page 576*)

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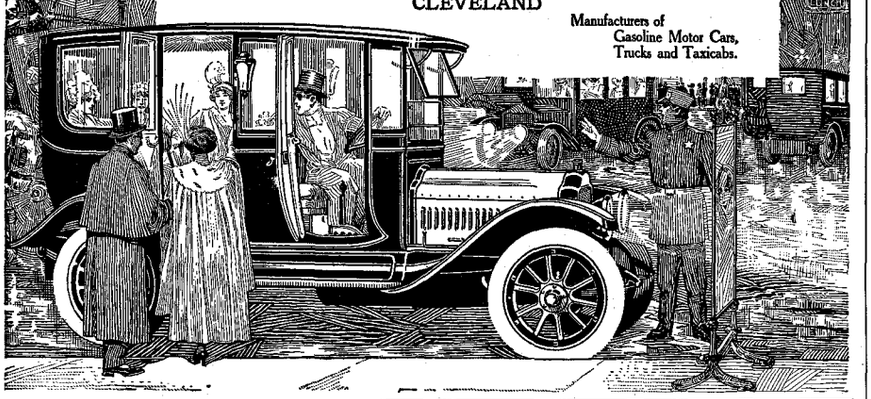

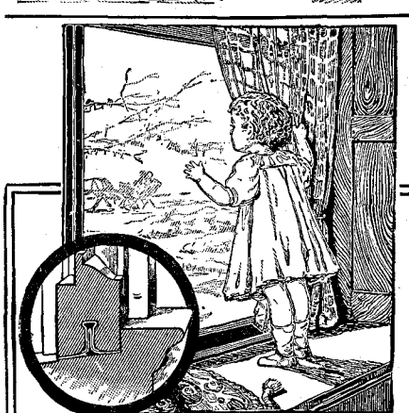

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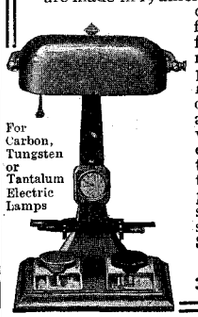

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 574*)

profitably study the freshness and simplicity of the "Search for the Corn Maidens" and "The Beginning of Newness." The illustrations of Indian life and of the natural scenery of the Southwest are unusually fine.

Thaddeus, H. Jones. Recollections of a Court Painter. Pp. 322. New York: John Lane Company. 1912. $3.50.

The title of this volume might lead the reader to expect technical discussions on artists and art, suitable only for the student, but these recollections are most varied and general, dealing with people and places much more than the ability which gave Mr. Thaddeus name and fame as a great portrait painter. From his early student days in Cork and London he gives bright and entertaining experiences. In fact, the entire narrative of his travels and friends is enlivened by witty and piquant anecdotes.

His especial patrons were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, parents of the present Queen of England, but he had the honor of painting many notables in every walk of life—ecclesiastics, statesmen, rulers, and poets—and those who employed Mr. Thaddeus as a painter always learned to admire him as a man. Paris, Florence, Egypt, Homburg, Australia, and Rome in turn are the scene of his activities, and his comments on the famous men and women who sat to him are edifying as well as entertaining. Especially is this so in the case of the two popes, whose greatness as well as characters differ so wonderfully. Mr. Thaddeus has had a distinguished career, and his varied recollections are a revelation to us of people, places, and personalities. Seventeen portrait illustrations greatly enhance the value of the book.

Cruickshank, J. W. and A. M. The Umbrian Towns. Second edition, revised. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xx–391. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

The first edition of this handy guide was published in 1901 in the series of Grant Allen's Historical Guides, of which it is still a part. Its predominant feature is the attention given to the objects of art and culture most worth seeing and in affording whatever information is necessary for their appreciation. The greater part of the book is given to the towns of Perugia, Assisi, and Orvieto, with briefer sections on smaller towns like Montefalco, Gubbio, and Spoleto. It is thus a specialized guide to a special locality, and by what it omits as well as by what it includes it supplements Baedeker and Murray without displacing them. An excellent feature is the apt inclusion of photographs of sculptures and paintings of other Italian towns for comparison with those which the reader is contemplating, tho the photograph of the sarcophagus of Larthia Seianti is reversed. The visitor to Umbria and the student of its art will want this guide at hand.

Bagnell, Robert. Economic and Moral Aspects of the Liquor Business. Cloth, pp. 178. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

This brief treatise from a clear-thinking mind is an effort to treat the troublesome liquor question from a social rather than an individual point of view, and to stimulate an appreciation of some unrecognized factors in the situation. The first part of the book, after discussing the effects of the excessive use of alcohol on the individual as a member of society, brings forward the serious problem of the actual influence of the saloon in the community and of the

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whole trade on the nation at large. The second part turns to the theme of the actual rights and powers of the state to control the traffic and the legal and constitutional basis of those rights. Dr. Bagnell's judicial attitude is most attractive among those on his side of the case, and he is careful not to overestimate his evidence or to overstate his conclusions. His point that no thorough scientific sociological investigation of the problem has yet been made and that the body of really reliable literature on the subject is very small deserves the prominence which he gives to it. It is to be hoped that the book will stimulate some competent student—and it will require many of them—to give practical attention to the problem. As a suggestive introduction to such study Dr. Bagnell's book should have a wide circulation. It is unfortunate that more typographical errors could not have been avoided. A brief bibliography has been appended.

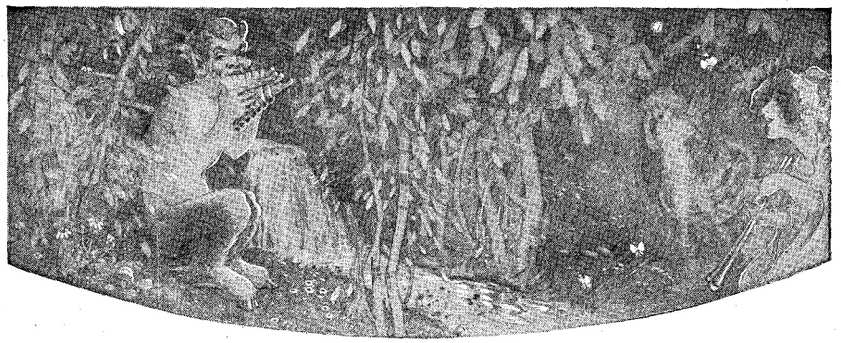
De Lauzun, Duc. Memoirs of the Duc de Lauzun. Pp. 353. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. 1912. $1.50.

There are many things in the life of the Duc de Lauzun—called by his contemporaries "the mad," "the brave," "the handsome," "the witty"—of which any one might be proud. He was a good soldier, a man endowed with brilliant intellectual qualities, but he was the incarnation of the frivolous, elegant, blasé society of his times. (1747–93), and these memoirs, unfortunately, deal with the side of his life least to his credit. His account of his part in the American Revolution, under General Rochambeau, is the only serious and dignified experience he here relates. The rest of the pages are filled with his numerous love-affairs, so flagrant and frequent as to be an insult to the woman who bore his name, and to make disgustingly salacious reading. His partizans claim that these memoirs were written as a confession to Mme. la Duchesse de Fleury or Mme. de Coigny, and not for the public, and we can not see where the public will gain anything from the perusal of the claims of a man of colossal conceit, whose environment from the time of his birth was that of a company without morals, without scruples, and of extreme corruption. His claims of favor from Marie Antoinette should not be credited. "One sees in it only the false and contemptible insinuations of a presumptuous fellow disappointed in his hope, and whose wounded vanity seeks a vengeance unworthy of a gallant man."

Joyce, Thomas A. South American Archeology: an introduction to the Archeology of South America, with special reference to the early history of Peru. Cloth, 8vo. Illustrated, map. 292 pp. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

Dr. Joyce's book, as will be inferred from its title, is hardly one to be read as a pastime, but is of great value as a general review of the prehistoric remains to be found in various parts of South America. The glowing but not very scientific pages of Prescott, the more carefully investigated work of Squier, and the piquant writings of Bandelier and more recent men have made us generally familiar with the colossal relics of the Inca domination on the Peruvian plateaus.

Now Professor Joyce, who is an assistant in the British Museum, has brought into compact and orderly array the mass of gathered data, and gives a succinct review



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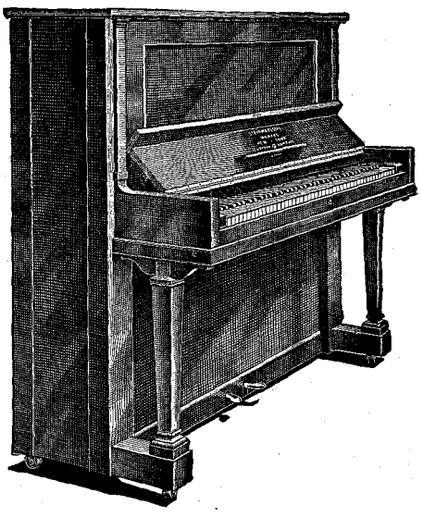

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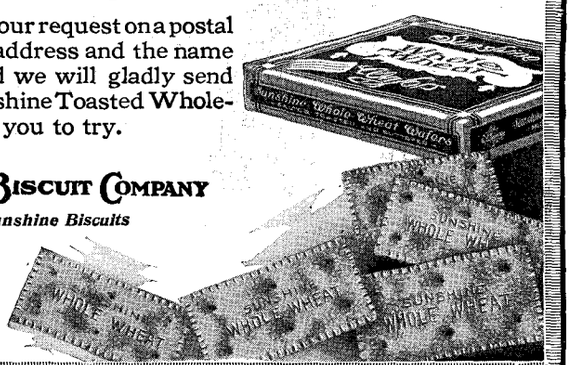

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of the greatly enlarged information now possest of this strange semicivilization which was crusht out by the Spanish conquest. It would be a fascinating study to take this book in hand on a visit to a great museum, such as the National at Washington, or the American Museum in New York, and there study it in the midst of the specimens of Peruvian art and industries. The same method is applied to all the other South American countries, some of which, as Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chile, abound in astonishing evidences of pre-Spanish occupation by people of great ability. The northern and eastern halves of the continent abound in less striking remains but much that is of great interest; while here, as the writer points out, rich fields for investigation still lie almost unexplored. The book is thus a notable addition to the library of reference in regard to the continent south of us which is so soon to become far more easily accessible to scientific students.

Handcock, Percy M. C. Mesopotamian Archeology. An Introduction to the Archeology of Babylonia and Assyria. 8vo, pp. 423. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

The assistant in the Department of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities in the British Museum has here produced a masterly résumé of recent results in the domain of Mesopotamian antiquities. It is strikingly complete as an outline and the student will find himself furnished with a fine conspectus of his subject. Of course, there is no attempt to furnish a political history of the nations dwelling between the Tigris and Euphrates, but the life of the people is illustrated by their art and architecture. A succinct account is given of cuneiform writing, with the fascinating history of its decipherment. A history of excavations in the soft alluvial soil of the region is also given. The work is rendered more useful by the chronological summary of the royal dynasties, the maps and charts, as well as by the photographs, colored illustrations and tracings of contemporaneous inscriptions, which enhance the value as well as the beauty of the book.

Brockway, R. Zebulon. Fifty Years of Prison Service. 8vo, pp. 437. New York: Charities Publication Committee. $2.

This is a genial, chatty autobiography of a man who has been called "the father of reformatories." Of fine New England stock, Mr. Brockway threw all his mind and heart into the problem of the indeterminate sentence and the reformation of criminals. He has succeeded in demonstrating the fact that young offenders may be rehabilitated and his demonstration is vitally interesting as well as instructive. He depicts in a lively way the difficulties almost insurmountable which beset the training of young convicts, but shows how he surmounted them. In Elmira we see a primary school, a training ground, and a trade-school. A youth may leave it thoroughly equipped to earn his living and fixt in habits which may prove his social and moral salvation.

The work has great scientific value as an authentic document in illustration of certain aspects of criminology. Mr. Brockway is everywhere known for the reasonableness and humanity of the system which he introduced and which has been imitated the world over. Elmira Reformatory, which is a sort of moral hospital to which men between sixteen and thirty are con-

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signed for their first offense, has handled 9,000 prisoners since it was opened in 1876, and has rescued hundreds from the life of crime on which they were embarking. Mr. Brockway's success has opened a new chapter in penology and his autobiography gives an excellent account of the work he has accomplished.

Rogers, Robert W. Cuneiform Parallels to the Old Testament. 8vo, pp. 570. New York: Eaton & Mains. $4.50 net.

Professor Rogers here presents us with the most complete account of the cuneiform texts, with photographic reproductions of the actual disks and cylinders, that has appeared hitherto in any language. The work will, of course, supersede those of Schrader, Zimmern and his collaborator Winckles. It is really a learned and comprehensive corpus of all the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian inscriptions which are parallel to or illustrative of the Hebrew Scriptures. Every type of cuneiform literature is thus represented and translated into idiomatic English. The book is one which not only Hebrew scholars but Biblical scholars whose strong point is not in the line of linguistics will find indispensable. The transliteration which runs side by side with the translation is an astonishing work of erudition and may lead many a young student to set out on the path of abstruse Oriental scholarship. Such a student will find the six-page bibliography a valuable guide. For the author, who is a successful teacher, would as far as possible release the neophyte Orientalist from leading-strings, and thinks that it would be a most useful reformation in some of our academic and even graduate teaching if pupils were compelled to do a little more for themselves.

The richness of the cuneiform literature will strike the reader of this great book more especially in its relation to primitive Hebrew religion. But it is a contribution not only to linguistics, and religious origins; it embodies also a very large part of the history of the human race and of civilization.

Hall, G. Stanley, Ph.D., LL.D. Founders of Modern Psychology. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 8¼ x 5¼ in., x–471 pp. $2.50 net.

The founders named by the president of Clark University in this volume are Edward Zeller, Rudolph Hermann Lotze, Gustav Theodor Fechner, Edward von Hartmann, Hermann L. F. von Helmholtz, and Wilhelm Wundt. Of these Zeller is best known outside Germany for his works on Greek philosophy, Lotze for his *Microcosmus* (tho his "Metaphysics," "Psychology," "Logic," and "Esthetics" exist in English translation), Von Hartmann for his "Philosophy of the Unconscious," Helmholtz for his researches in physics, Wundt for his "Ethics," while Fechner is known hardly at all. President Hall was led to the making of this book by his personal study under them and the desire to make their personalities and achievements better known outside their own country.

One can but feel that sentiments of regard rather than sound judgment led to the inclusion of Fechner, while the place of Helmholtz as a "founder of modern psychology" must rest largely on his researches into the ideas of space and time. The method of the author is to give first an account of the life and then of the researches, works, and significance of his subjects. This is, of course, well done and,

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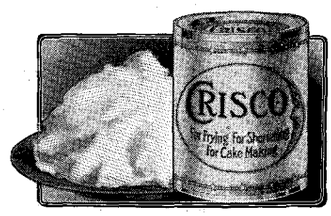

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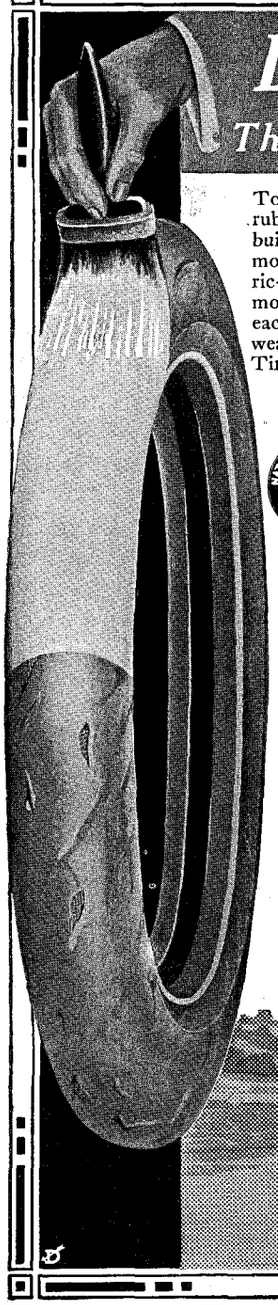

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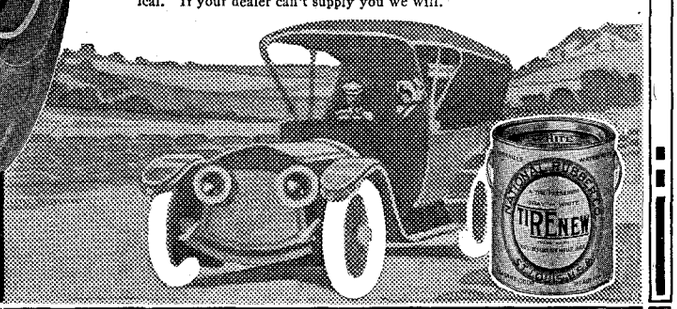

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apart from the inclusion of Fechner, well judged. All of these men were great, each in his own way. Familiarity with their operations, methods, and results is well worth acquiring.

There is appended to each sketch a bibliography of works by and on each of the subjects. This is, however, incomplete, and sometimes misleading; it also several times fails to give titles of the books as translated, which is a desideratum, notably in the case of Von Hartmann.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Todd, Mabel Loomis. Tripoli the Mysterious. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 214. Illustrated. Small, Maynard & Co. $2 net.

We have learned to expect from Mrs. Todd, every time that she accompanies her husband, the Amherst astronomer, David Todd, on an expedition to observe those sun-eclipses which take him to remote parts of the world, a delightful book of womanly experiences and observations. Mrs. Todd's way of relating what she sees and hears and wears and tastes and enjoys in these excursions is so admirable that it would be hard to find her equal, and one conceives a most pleasing picture of her personality as a traveling companion. The present book, altho relating to a time half a dozen years ago, has great aptness just now, when the country she pictures has come out of its obscurity in the light of public interest; and it is exceedingly helpful to read her book if one would understand the reason for the course of recent events there. The old "dream city" is gone.

The author's stay was long, and the importance of their mission and its personal prominence opened all doors, so that every possible advantage for gaining an intimate knowledge of Tripolitan life was at their disposal. Hence we read not only of the outward aspect of things, always so intensely picturesque and amusing, but the indoor family life of Turk and Arab, Jew, Maltese, and European—Gentile, Mohammedan, and pagan—was seen and studied by her with a quick and humorous eye and pen. One reads the book, therefore, with liveliest interest; and finds when it is finished that he has acquired, almost without perceiving it, a valuable fund of information.

The illustrations from photographs are numerous and most excellent and interesting; and incidentally one learns a great deal about total solar eclipses and their observation.

Dostoevsky, Fyodor. The Brothers Karamazov. Translated by Florence Garnett. 8vo, pp. 838. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50 net.

We welcome on behalf of the reading public the Macmillan English version of this great Russian novelist's works, of which "The Brothers Karamazov" is the first volume. We call attention to the excellence of Florence Garnett's translation. She seems quite to enter into the spirit of the original. For Russian fiction is as different from American or British fiction as a Hindu epic is from the *Odyssey*. The Russian novelist, such as Fyodor Dostoevsky, can scarcely be charged with an attempt to please or entertain; he aims merely to reveal. In the present work the novelist reveals the miseries of life in Russia, and especially of child-life, but he also reveals himself. The theater of his drama is his own soul, and with profound

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psychological analyses he has dived into the recesses of his own consciousness, and gloomy recesses they are. Nevertheless his skill is acknowledged by some of the most eminent psychologists of Europe, who attach high scientific value to his novels, of which the present work is among the saddest and, we may almost say, most dreary. Dostoevsky suffered personally from the social and political hardships of his day and this gives a poignant reality to his descriptions of Russian life. His works should be closely studied by those who wish to understand the present condition of things and the intricate problems cropping up on all sides in the Empire of the Czar.

Heller, Otto. Henrik Ibsen. Plays and Problems. 8vo, pp. 354. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

There are two reasons for writing books about books. The first is to introduce a masterpiece to a new reader and prepare his mind for the recognition and study of it. The second is embodied in the principle that even those who have familiarized themselves with great works may sometimes find an added delight in the appreciation and interpretations of some one else. This work of Professor Heller is avowedly intended for those who know Henrik Ibsen. The Professor is already eminent as an expositor of Teutonic literature, and in this work he gives a satisfying analysis and interpretation from a social and psychological point of view of the great Norwegian dramatist's most important works. Ibsen's great moral and artistic teachings, and his views on the woman question and on marriage and the problems of social hygiene are fully dealt with. He is no satirist, declares Professor Heller, nor is he a pessimist, but rather an idealist of a high order both by impulse and temperament. So many-sided is Ibsen that he is sometimes accused of inconsistency. Mr. Heller denies this and thinks he indeed was somewhat visionary, but emphatically "the poet of the future."

All true Ibsenites will delight in this lucid and comprehensive piece of criticism. It is the best and keenest book on the Norwegian poet which we have yet met with.

Cain, Georges. Byways of Paris. Translated by Louis Seymour Houghton. 8vo, pp. 315. New York: Duffield & Company. $2.50.

Even to those who know Paris well this brilliant little work will reveal new beauties in the delightful capital of France. The author writes out of the fulness of a large historical and antiquarian knowledge, yet there is not a trace of weariness or dulness in the volume. The illustrations, maps, and plans add much to the lucid charm of these essays. This is no dry guide-book, but is the production of an enthusiast whose lightness of touch and vivid picturesqueness of style have been well reproduced by the translator, already known for original work and clever translations.

Nearing, Scott and Nellie M. S. Woman and Social Progress. Pp. 281. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1912.

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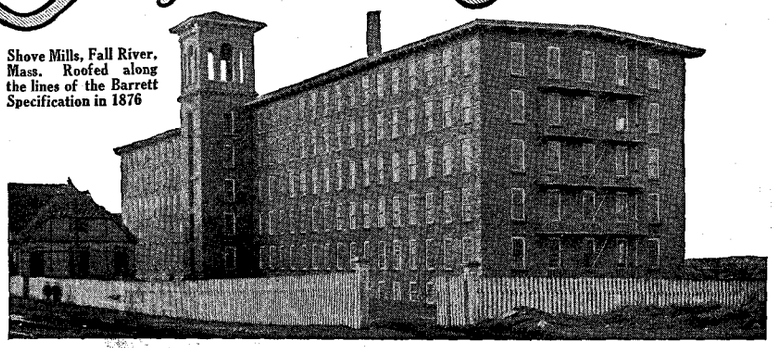

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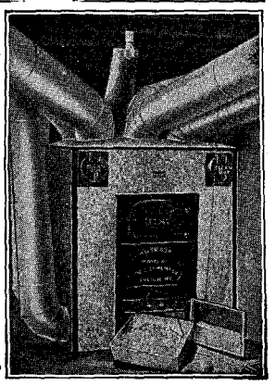

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A careful reading will repay any reader, whether satisfied or dissatisfied with present conditions.

Chubb, Percival. Festivals and Plays. Pp. 300. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. 1912. $2.

Actual experience, long study, and earnest research are the basis of this exhaustive treatise on a very timely and entertaining subject. The suggestions have especial bearing on the training of school-children, but the ideas are equally applicable to other groups and conditions. The festival derives its special significance for education and culture from the fact that "it is the meeting-ground of the two great impulses which actuate human life—the impulse of work and the impulse of play." The treatment of the subject is very careful and scholarly and shows the power of such celebrations to foster patriotism, increase mentality, and develop personal character in every direction. There are chapters devoted to music, art, costuming, and dancing in the development of the different festivals, each subject handled by one thoroughly conversant with the subject, and the interrelation of the various kinds of knowledge is made very clear and forceful, weighing carefully the educational and cultural value of such entertaining study. Besides our usual celebrations at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Patriot's Day, and others well known, there are many others suggested, commemorative of great men or great events, and a detailed account given of the methods employed in the development of plays that have proved interesting and stimulating. Specimen programs and a complete index make the book of great value as a handbook of instruction and add to its educational and artistic interest.

Sharp, Dallas Lore. The Spring of the Year, and **Winter.** Pp. 136, 135. Illustrated. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. 60 cents.

These two books belong to a nature series designed to be accurate volumes of outdoor facts, to quicken imagination behind the sharp eyes and keen ears of school-children, for the whole series is essentially educational and the key-note of both volumes is to "go into the fields and woods, go

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deep and far and frequently, with eyes and ears and all your souls alert." Mr. Horsfall's illustrations are an addition to a very interesting and entertaining discussion of the season's animals, birds, and flowers and all sorts of nature delights and the facts are given in an intimate conversational style, bound to appeal to young people. Young and old alike are inclined to go through life with closed eyes, figuratively speaking, and Mr. Sharp's suggestions for alertness, and the pleasures to be gained by keen observation of nature tracks and signs, have much in them of value to all. Each book contains explanatory notes and suggestions for both teacher and pupil, and the books will find a ready field of usefulness and many friends.

Mosher, Eliza M. Health and Happiness. Pp. 203. New York and London: Funk & Wagnalls Company. 1912. $1.

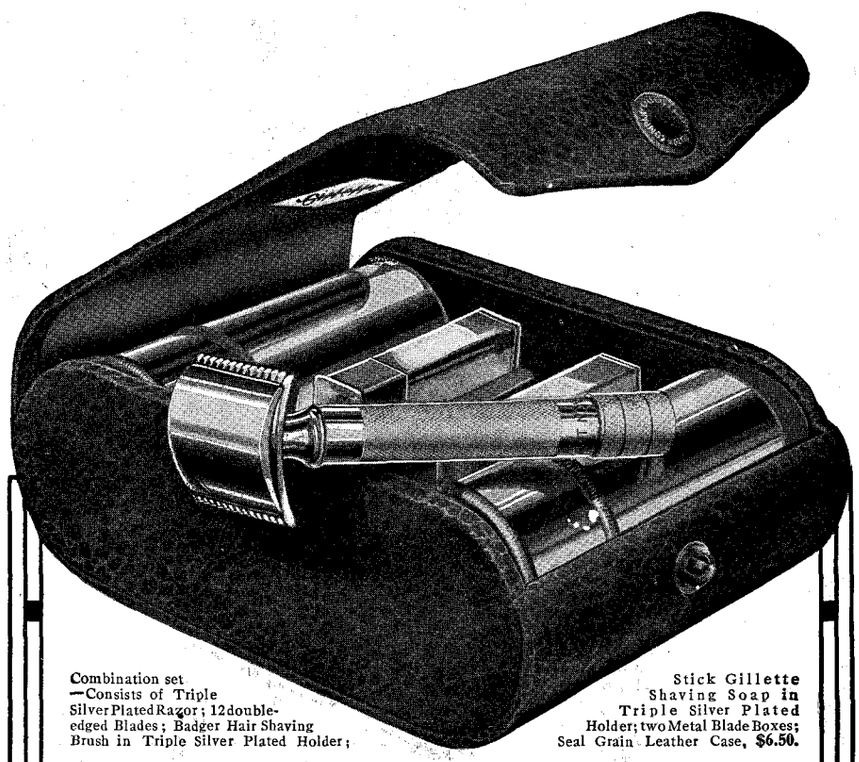
More sins are committed and more mistakes made through ignorance than through wilfulness. This book of advice from one who has authoritative knowledge and experience will be of real assistance and very welcome to mothers who, through lack of knowledge or inherent reticence, find it difficult to help their girls to ways of right posture and intelligent modes of living. Dr. Mosher gives her advice in the form of letters, written while she is on a vacation. She presents valuable hints and scientific information about the structure of the body, the proper nutrition and exercise of the different organs; she deals with the sex question and the story of motherhood and the preparation for its responsibility, in the sanest and most practical way. The author betrays a thorough understanding of girl nature and a sympathetic comprehension of the many problems of girlhood. The text is so concise in quantity and so satisfactory in quality that it merits sincere praise.

Clock, Ralph Oakley. Our Baby. Pp. 180. Illustrated by the author. New York and London: D. Appleton & Company. 1912. $1.25.

Young mothers with new babies will now have no excuse for making mistakes in rearing their offspring, as Dr. Clock has written this little book for their express edification and assistance. It is practical as a guide, simple in its method of presentation, and accurate in its information, and deals with everything a young mother should know from the time her baby is born until it is two or three years old. The author discusses hygiene, general care, baths, exercise, signs of illness, and the all-important subject of feeding—basing his advice on the newest investigations and the results of the most recent scientific research. An index makes it a handy volume for ready reference and the text is paragraphed with attractive head-lines and occasional illustrations by the author. No subject pertaining to little babies and their care is omitted.

Benson, A. C. Paul the Minstrel. 8vo, pp. 250. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

The fine literary quality of Mr. Benson's work is here exhibited in a somewhat new field. We have a collection of short stories of an old romantic cast, but illustrating the knightly virtues which should find their parallel in modern character. The atmosphere of the tales is medieval, and in these days when the detective story almost monopolizes the field of fiction, it is refreshing to see themes of another and



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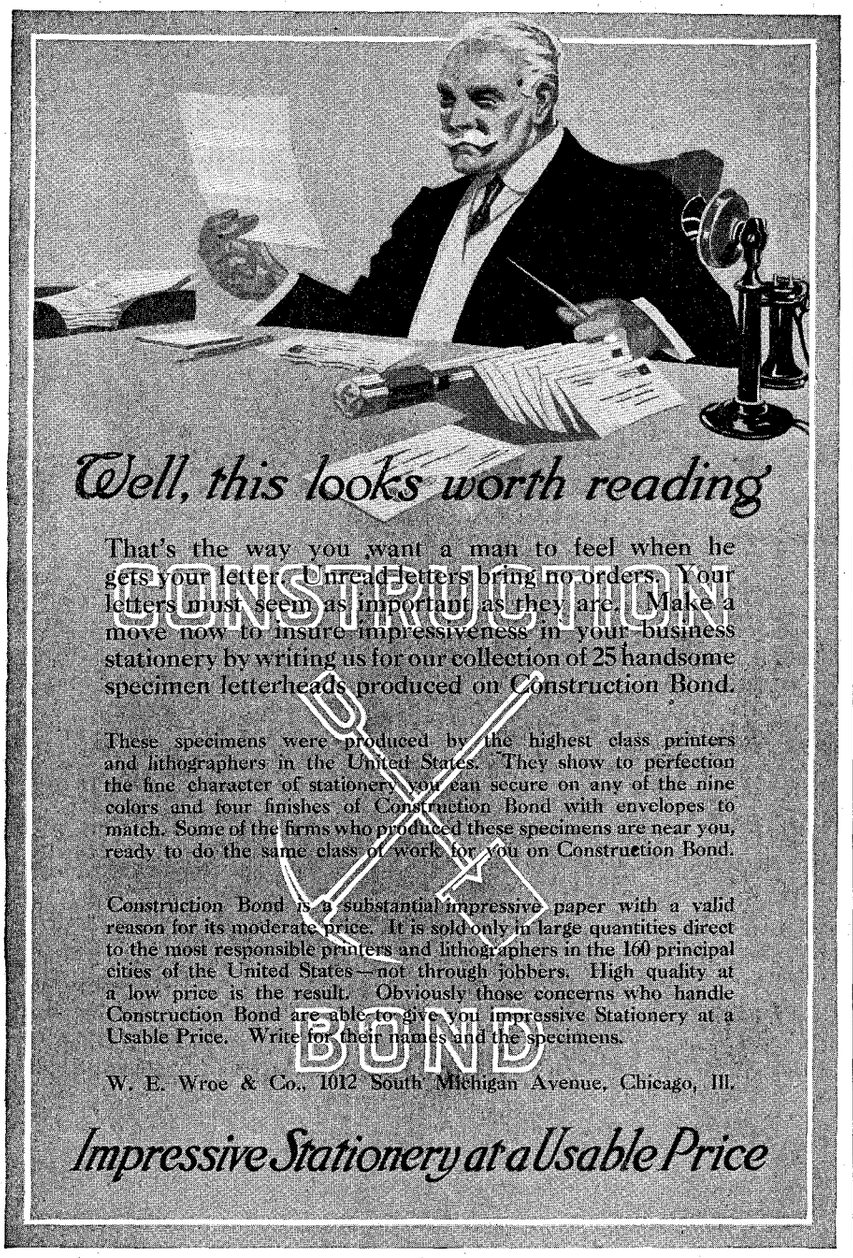
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Agar, Madeline. Garden Design, in Theory and Practice. Pp. 261. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

This is definitely a handbook of instruction, and goes into the subject so thoroughly that it covers almost every phase of the subject, especially on the technical side. Beginning with the monastery gardens, the author enumerates the many styles, their desirable and undesirable qualities, and the well-known names associated with the different ones. She then goes on to advise the perfect accord of architect and garden designer, the suitable choice of location, the need of definite plans, and the artistic considerations necessary. There are illustrations in black and white for the outlines and some colored full-page sketches of famous gardens. This book will be valuable to owners of great estates who wish the whole scheme of development to be consistent and as perfect as possible.

Miller, Ellen Robertson. Butterfly and Moth Book. Pp. 249. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

"The history of a moth or butterfly is a veritable fairy-tale, and of absorbing interest when we study the development of the insect through the four periods of its existence." So says the writer of this interesting little volume. She proceeds to recount her experiences in moth- and butterfly-culture with a charm that would be difficult to describe. Where words fail, pictures complete the information, and the most wonderful facts are chronicled in such an intimate way as to lessen the antipathy which many persons feel for creeping things and to impart a more intimate acquaintance with the "frail children of the air." The style of narration is fascinating and the mass of information is so alive with absorbing interest that we read with avidity. Mrs. Miller may be sure that she has done well in collecting her information for the delectation of her readers, and we fancy many will find "rest and relaxation and enjoyment in the fairy-land of natural science" inspired by her charming book.

Drennen, Georgia Torrey. Everblooming Roses. Pp. 195. New York: Duffield & Company. $1.50 net.

This little handbook is exactly what it claims to be—"Everblooming Roses" for the outdoor garden of the amateur, describing their culture, habits, care, nativity, and parentage, with authentic guides to the selection of varieties. The work is complete and comprehensible as well as comprehensive, probably because the author confines herself to the one phase of rose culture, which she knows so thoroughly. "I am not attempting the history, the culture, and the many things pertaining to roses in general; I am not attempting advice to professional and commercial rosarians; but in naming and describing 'Everblooming Roses' with accuracy and in giving rules for their culture, I feel sure of making it as plain to amateurs as it is well known to me that they are the most available and beautiful roses for the home garden North and South."

McAfee, Cleland. The Greatest English Classic. 8vo, pp. 287. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25 net.

It is rather confusing, at first sight, to hear the Bible in King James's version spoken of as an "English classic," just as it would look odd if Pope's "Iliad" were

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spoken of in the same terms. But Dr. McAfee sufficiently vindicates the propriety of the expression, for he confines himself largely to the influence of the version on English literature, and on English and American history. Indeed he styles his essay "a study of the King James version of the Bible and its influence on life and literature." While there is little that is new in the work, yet we welcome this clear and reverent exposition of the position held in the world by the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures as translated in an era when the English language, as a literary vehicle, had reached its high-water mark. It is a well written treatise, such as might be expected from the pen of a lecturer in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

Sharp, William. Studies and Appreciations. Pp. 424. New York: Duffield & Company. 1912.

These "Studies and Appreciations" by Mr. Sharp were essays written at different periods of his career (from 1885 to 1902) and have been selected and arranged by his wife for the present volume. Mr. Sharp, in speaking of criticism, said: "The basis of criticism is imagination, its spiritual quality is simplicity, its intellectual distinction is balance," and one realizes the scholarly seriousness and thoughtfulness of the author as he reads these carefully chosen essays. Each chapter forms a literary treatise or handbook of desirable information, and contains so much authoritative information that careful and repeated readings would be necessary in order to grasp comprehensively the exact value of the subject-matter. Mr. Sharp treats most interestingly of the Sonnet and its history, and adds an illuminating chapter on the "Sonnets of Shakespeare." The modern reader, interested in the impetus given to literature by the young Belgians, will be keenly interested in the chapter on "La Jeune Belgique," and all will enjoy the author's estimate of "Sainte-Beuve," "D'Annunzio," "Maeterlinck," and "The Modern Troubadours." It is a book whose dignity of purpose, scholarly treatment, and comprehensive knowledge will make it valuable and interesting.

Carrington, Thomas Spees, M.D. Fresh Air and How to Use It. Pp. 241.

Tuberculosis is now recognized as such a menace to health that everywhere associations are formed for its prevention and suppression. The National Association of New York, in order to emphasize the value of fresh air as an agent of cure, has had Dr. Carrington prepare this book to meet the demand for advice and information as to the best methods of obtaining fresh air, keeping constantly in mind the practical difficulties which the modern house dweller meets in attempting to avoid the evils of present construction rules, and the profound ignorance concerning interior ventilation. Every form of desirable ventilation is described—every form of window-tents and roof-bungalows and every suggestion made that can help in the plans for open-air building, now so popular. Every device known to science is described and pictured by attractive illustrations, and its cost and efficiency exhaustively discust. A most complete and authoritative work on open-air sleeping and the desirable architectural plans for obtaining pure air in modern homes.

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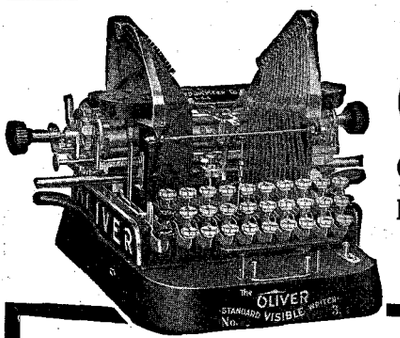

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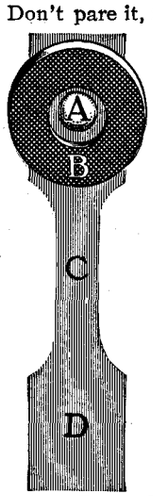

A in the picture is the soft B & B wax. It loosens the corn.
B protects the corn, stopping the pain at once.
C wraps around the toe. It is narrowed to be comfortable.
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Chesterton, G. K. Manalive. Pp. 311. New York: John Lane Company. 1912.

It would be difficult to catalog Mr. Chesterton's latest contribution to literature, and the reader will often wonder whether he is laughing with us or at us. There is a thread of continuity to the tale, but so slight as to almost disappear under a cloud of fantastic fancies. "Innocent Smith" is a creation of Mr. Chesterton's own, who does the most ridiculous things in the most natural manner and, after flying over fences, and hanging head down from tree-tops, he proceeds to elope with his own wife—it proves to be a habit of his—after shooting holes in the silk hat of a scientist, for which crime he is put on trial. The trial that follows is a fantasy or a farce, and the relevant and irrelevant testimony offered and the final outcome will have a message for the reader in proportion to his powers of imagination and his comprehension of subtle satire. There is some sound sense in the author's nonsense, and some decided method in Smith's madness, if only one's mental eyesight is clear enough to distinguish it. "If one could keep as happy as a child or a dog, it would be by being as innocent as a child, or as sinless as a dog." "There are only two things generally true of men: At certain curious times they're just fitted to take care of us (women), and they're never fit to take care of themselves."

Davis, Charles G. Harper's Boating Book for Boys. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. xi–407. Harper & Bros. $1.75.

The youth of to-day is now much better supplied with handy books than the youth of half a generation ago. Instead of one or two covering a very wide field, they are now numerous and specialized. Some of them deal with electrical experiments and wireless telegraph outfits, others with camping and scouting, still others with mechanics and indoor "stunts." A recent addition to this group is this book on boating. Mr. Davis has contributed the chapters on motor-boating and has been assisted in the others by several experts. Cautious parents will have their fears allayed by the moderation which the author and his collaborators urge on those just beginning water-sports and the insistence on knowing how to swim before one learns to sail. After a brief but effective chapter on swimming, the book takes up the building of toy boats, and then of "real" boats of various types. A variety of handy rigs come in for attention, and space is given not only to the construction of boats and the way to sail them, but also to the many minor but exceedingly practical points that should be found in a "handy" book. The section devoted to motor-boating is ample and is well illustrated with diagrams. The chapters on canoeing and rowing give just the points necessary to start a beginner right. The record of the Harvard-Yale races and a glossary of terms make the book still more handy. The moment a real boy lays his hands on it bedtime will come all too soon, and when the lad has gone upstairs his dad will probably be found surreptitiously turning its leaves.

His Idea.—First Bachelor—"What's your idea of a hero?"

Second Bachelor—"A Mormon."—*Judge.*

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CURRENT POETRY

WHILE we appreciate the value of those forceful political and ethical essays in rime and prose which Rudyard Kipling gives us to-day, we look back occasionally with longing to the time when the Barrack Room Ballads were astonishing and delighting the world. There was realism tinged with romance, slang made into literature, life made into music. The spirit and manner of the following poem (from the London *Spectator*) is pleasantly reminiscent of the Barrack Room Ballads—it is less colloquial, it deals with a different period, but it is as vivid a picture and as sturdily rhythmic a poem as Kipling ever made.

Audenarde

BY FRANK TAYLOR

He was round and ruby-faced, he was belted, frogged, and laced,
And he stood just four feet nine;
I can almost see him now, with his jolly tow-row-row,
And his drumsticks twinkling fine;
Through St. James's and the "Mell," how he used to strut and swell
To the changing of the guard,—
But they said he stept his proudest, and they said he drummed his loudest
When they went to Audenarde.

They had fifteen miles to make, and the brimming Scheldt to take,
Ere they brought the French to bay;
But he finished like a winner, tho he went without his dinner,
And he drummed it all the way;
As they waded through the sedges, as they scrambled through the hedges,
And the fight grew hot and hard,
Not for all the bullets humming would he stop his jaunty drumming,
When they went to Audenarde.

He was seen amid the flashes, he was heard above the crashes,
He was first in each attack;
But they looked for him in vain in the darkness and the rain,
When they came to bivouac;
He was lying in the daisies, with his drumhead shot to blazes
And one chubby cheek all scarred,—
He had died for good Queen Anne like a valiant English man,
When they went to Audenarde.

So they laid him by the Scheldt, in his epaulets and belt,
With his drumsticks in his hands;
And we shall not see him now, with his jolly tow-row-row,
When the old battalion lands;
Through St. James's and the "Mell," he will no more strut and swell
To the changing of the guard,
For with every step he trod, he was marching up to God,
When they went to Audenarde.

With this stirring chronicle of an adventurous life it is interesting to contrast the following verses, which were printed in a recent issue of the New York *Churchman*. The poem is marred by some affectations—such as the strained synecdoche of the first sentence—but it has strength and color and has a wholesome sympathy with humanity.

The Young Brother

BY WILLIAM ROSE BENÉT

The tonsures halted. They knelt to pray
To the rain-stained Virgin beside the way.
Humbly each monk's bald head bent down.
Each fumbled his beads in his rusty gown,
A partridge covey in sober brown!

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Photo of Fire Apparatus in Springfield, Mass., driven by U-S-L Batteries

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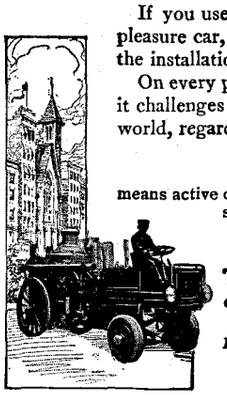

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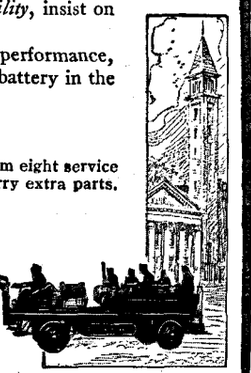

U-S-L Battery-Driven Apparatus in Springfield, Mass., Fire Dept.

USL USL USL USL

FROM OLD VIRGINIA

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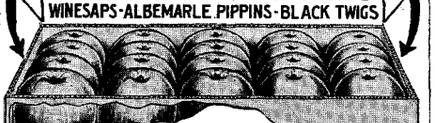

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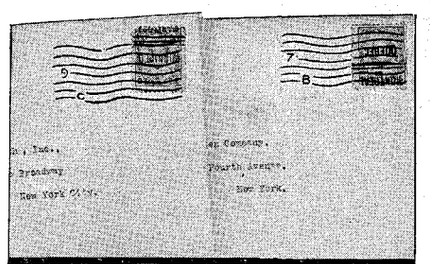

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Young Patrick looked through his fingers spread
And glimpsed at the blue sky overhead.
He spied at the corn-shocks' yellow wealth,
And the keen day cried to his bounding health.
And then if he prayed—he prayed by stealth.

"Lord Christ, and Peter who keeps the keys,
Save now my soul from holy disease!
Curb the lusts of my flesh, but keep
My full pulse throbbing, awake or asleep,
With merry wonder that will not weep!

"Keep my lungs to drink deep the air,
And mine eyes to delight in these colors rare,
And my muscles satin-smooth, to thrill
To a buoyant heart on a windy hill,
And my prayers like sunset, splendid and still!

"Lord Christ, who strode lithely on land or sea
With meekness and mettle through Galilee,
Glad for the rain and the wind and the sun,
For the songs of birds and bright day begun,
Sanction the prayer of Thy youngest one!

"The birds of the air and the fish of the sea
And the winds of heaven were glad of Thee;
And Thou were thewed as a stalwart friend,
Enduring strong to the merciful end.
Lord, bring me so to my merciful end!

"In joy, in joy of the open way;
Hearty in speech and the prayers I pray;
Open of countenance day and night,
Not the parchment husk of an anchorite,
But glad in this country's warmth and light!"

The tonsures rose and the old monks passed,
And the rapt and the prayerful, but one rose last
As a boy in beauty, a hart in chase,
An athlete girded to run a race,
With the sunlight full on his eager face.

Long lagged the road till the cloisters rose
Slumbering white in their peaceful close.
The humble of heart may God defend,
But the boy came singing with Christ for friend!
Christ, bring us all to a merciful end!

Clarence Thomas Urmy's work is spirited and interesting. His recently published book, "A California Troubadour" (A. M. Robertson), is an achievement of real distinction. His light verse has frequently a grace and charm which suggest Thackeray; his more serious writing is sincere and compelling. In the poem which we reprint below is a successful effort to reflect the splendor of the days when riming was a courtly art.

Blondel

BY CLARENCE THOMAS URMY

Within my heart I long have kept
A little chamber cleanly swept,
Embroidered with a fleur-de-lis
And lintel boughs of redwood tree;
A bed, a book, a crucifix,
Two little copper candlesticks
With tapers ready for the match
The moment I his footfall catch,
That when in thought he comes to me
He straightway at his ease may be.
This guest I love so to allure—
Blondel, King Richard's troubadour!

He often comes, but sings no more
(He says his singing days are o'er!);
Still, sweet of tongue and filled with tales
Of knights and ladies, bowers and vales,
He caps our frugal meal with talk
Of *langue d'oil* and *langue d'oc*,
Of Picardy and Aquitaine
Blanche of Castile and Charlemagne,
Of *menestrel, trouvere, conteur*
Mime, histrion, and old *harpeur*—
Small wonder that I love him well,
King Richard's troubadour, Blondel!

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WHEN you set an ordinary fountain pen in your vest pocket, point up, most of the ink runs down into the reservoir below. But some always stays in the feed tube.

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Still, as he comes at candle-light
And goes before the east is bright,
I have no heart to beg him keep
Late hour with me when wooed by sleep;
But one request I ever make,
And ever no for answer take:
He will not make the secret mine,
What song he sang at Durrenstein!
Sleep, troubadour! Enough that thou
With that sweet lay didst keep thy vow
And link thy name by deathless art
With Richard of the Lion Heart!

Clinton Scollard's amazing productivity might lead his readers to expect careless workmanship. Nevertheless his "Songs of a Syrian Lover" (published in London by Elkin Matthews) are scrupulously done. They have the delicate finish of engraved gems. They are not, perhaps, convincingly Oriental, but they are for the most part distinguished and beautiful. We quote two, giving them, as they are unnamed, the numbers they bear in the book.

Songs of a Syrian Lover

By Clinton Scollard

XIV

I know the wells of Kerf Hawar;
I know the founts of Banias,
And how, beneath the vesper star,
The maidens pause, the maidens pass.

And many there are wondrous fair,
And many there are wondrous sweet;—
But oh, the shadows of her hair!
And oh, the music of her feet!

XX

Where the jackals mount as guard
Nineveh is but a shard,

Only lizards glide or run
Through the streets of Babylon.

Time has gulfed in his abyss
Susa and Persepolis.

They are fallen, faded things,
Like the prowess of their kings;

Empty names, and that is all.—
Love, see how the rose-leaves fall!

Douglas Goldring, whose verse was one of the most attractive features of that short-lived periodical, *The Thrush*, contributes this characteristically delicate picture to the London *Academy:*

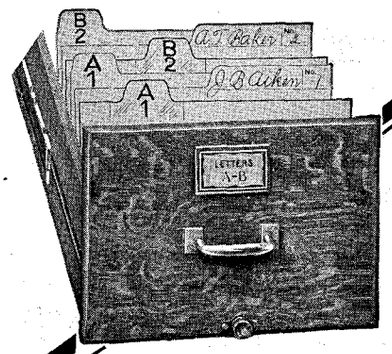
Canoeing

By Douglas Goldring

(*Beaugency-sur-Loire*)

A strong stroke, and the boat leaps, and the heart grows merry!
But I think of a little farm slid by, and a dark girl at the ferry.
The sun dies, and a bird cries, and a bright star's gleaming:
And I alone in my small boat, with all the night for dreaming. . . . . .

A strong stroke, and the boat leaps, and the stream swirls under;
And here am I by the small white town, in a sad, hush'd wonder.
Lovers sigh and the leaves sigh—and bright eyes peeping:
A boy laughs and a girl laughs . . . and ah! who's weeping?



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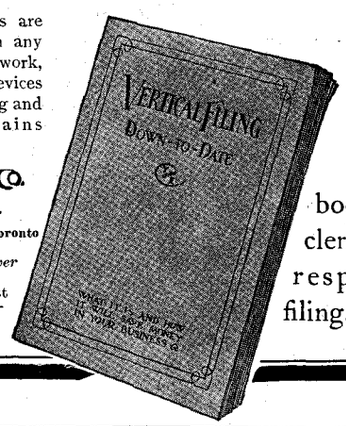

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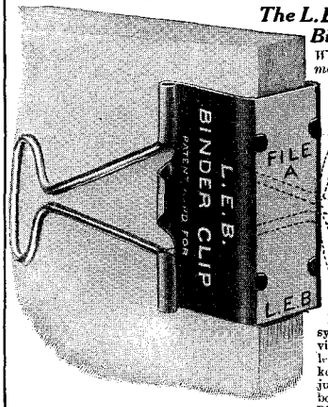

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

GUSTAVE HERVE, FIREBRAND

THE Government of France has in Gustave Herve an enemy who by comparison makes our own Emma Goldman look like a child armed with a hatchet attacking the fortifications at Sandy Hook. Herve's doctrines are probably less violent than those of America's leading anarchist—for he is not an anarchist at all—but he has a much larger following than Miss Goldman and authorities there are probably more sensitive to violent criticism than our officials. All his life, single-handed, he has been arrayed against official France, and more than eleven years of imprisonment have failed to tame him. He has been sent to prison many times for outspoken condemnation of conditions that he finds wrong, but in nearly every instance the Government has released him before the expiration of the sentence; and each time he has walked out of jail to become an even sharper thorn in the side of established power. He is only forty-one, and may be counted upon to battle valiantly for a good many years. A story about him appears in the Omaha *World-Herald:*

Herve was recently released after serving twenty-six months in the Prison de la Sante. During his incarceration he continued to conduct his newspaper, *The Social War*, and now and then wrote one of his amazingly frank and biting articles that have so upset the Government, and resulted in his many prison terms. For these fresh offenses Herve was sentenced to successive cumulative terms behind bars, and it began to look as if the little revolutionary would spend the rest of his life inside the grim walls of the "Prison of Health." But, to the chagrin of the authorities, the more sentences they piled on Herve the more violent he became in his denunciation of the social order. To tell the truth the Government would like to ignore Herve. He is like a red-hot coal, which the more it is blown the hotter it becomes. But Herve will not be ignored. So astonishingly wide-flung is his influence that if neglected and ignored his propaganda would eventually threaten the very existence of the French Republic. But just when the Government had exhausted its repressive measures and was wondering what it was to do with the irrepressible Herve—not liking the task of jailer nor relishing the rôle of pardoner—there was an intervention that saved its face. The courage of Herve and his evident sincerity have won him many friends in high places. Among the most powerful of these are Anatole France, probably the most talented of living French novelists; Octave Mirbeau, playwright, and Jean Jaures, leader of the French Socialists. These three men took the lead in a great public protest against this railroading of a man to prison for what is no more than political propaganding and the result was a general amnesty.

But the price paid by Herve for the privilege of free speech in a nominal republic dedicated to the cause of freedom is vastly greater than the eleven years spent

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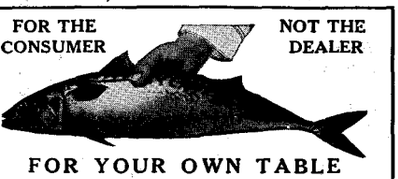

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in prison. His whole mature life has witnessed a succession of attempts to break his spirit. He was born at Recouvrance, a suburb of Brest, in Brittany. His father and his grandfather were functionaries in the merchant marine, belonging to the upper strata of the working class. He told me something of his childhood when I saw him to-day in his tiny flat in the Rue Vaugirard, close by the Gare Montparnasse. He is a small man, but sturdy, full of nervous energy with a broad, full forehead and blue eyes, and a smile that simply won't come off. In intercourse he is open, frank, cordial and unconventional.

"I recall clearly when only six years old," said Herve, "how indignant I was when I was face to face with the misery of the Brittany peasants and fishermen, and wondered why they were kept so poor. It was pure sensibility, for I was too young then for it to be a matter of confidence."

Herve went to the university, where in time he distinguished himself.

"I loved the university," said he; "above all, the intellectual independence that it allowed the masters. Clerical and socialist professors enjoyed equal tolerance, and during the eleven years that I was there my superiors knew my socialist ardor and faith, but never made any observations. In 1901 I was professor of history at Sens and all I asked then was to develop my career, as indifferent to honors as to money."

Even then Herve was an ardent anti-militarist. A pamphlet he wrote at that time revealed to him the ruthless power of the Government he was fighting. He was tried in the local courts but acquitted by a sympathetic jury. Finding it impossible to reach him in that way, the powers that be called upon him to resign his professorship and he saw his chosen career destroyed at one blow.

Teaching having banged the door in his face, he took up law and was admitted to the French bar. Four years ago appeared his article on "national brigandage" in Morocco, denouncing the French campaign of conquest in that country. For the writing of it he was sentenced to one year in prison and debarred from the French bar. Thus another career was lost to him, yet even this great blow had no effect upon his anti-military activities.

Speaking of his latest prison term, Herve said to me:

"I feel like an owl suddenly taken out of darkness and placed in a dazzling light. After being in prison so long I was dazed for the moment by my liberty. But I have been resting quietly, making small journeys into the country, and you see I am myself again."

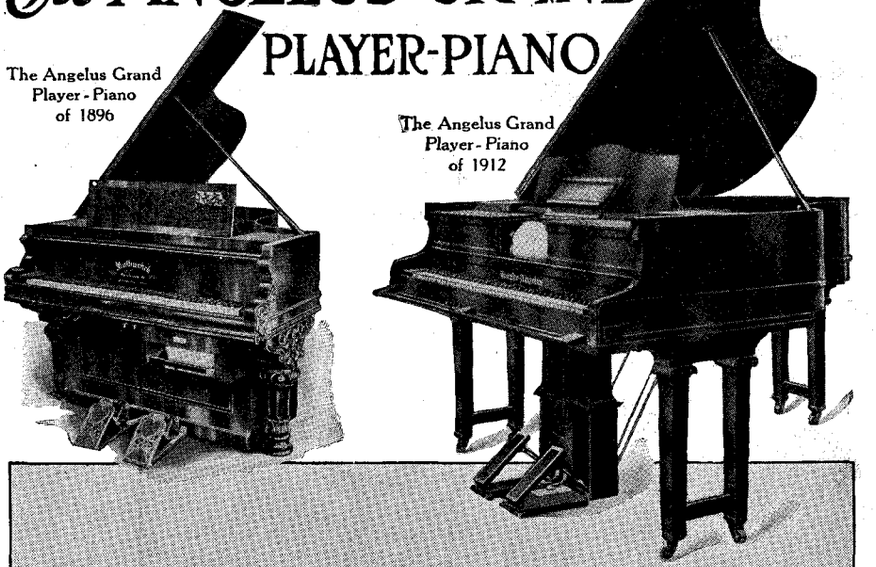
"Twenty-six months in prison has not dulled your ardor?" I queried.

"Not in the least! While in prison I had time and leisure to probe my conscience and think things over, and I am determined to continue the struggle with more zeal than ever!"

Herve's scathing criticisms of the authorities quite naturally won for him a large number of anarchist sympathizers, and for this reason he is often called an anarchist himself. But he repudiates anarchism:

"I am not at all an anarchist or a com-

The ANGELUS GRAND PLAYER-PIANO



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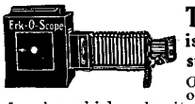

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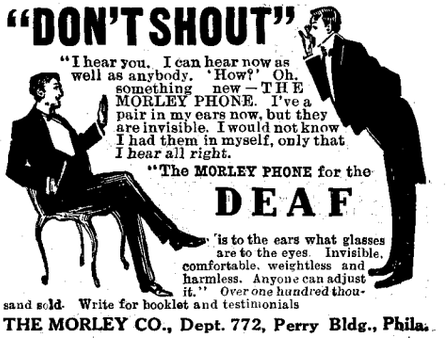

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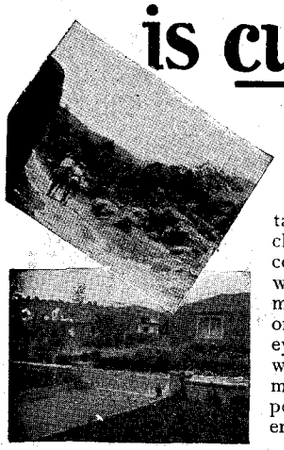

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offers a combination of advantages for the cure of tuberculosis that is *without equal* in America—or elsewhere.

Ideal the year round A climate that is favorable only part of the year is not desirable; for the cure of tuberculosis takes time, and one cannot be "jumping around." Silver City's climate is ideal *all year*. One can sit outside with few wraps, in comfort, every day of the bright, sunny winter—and summer nights are so cool that cover is always wanted. It escapes extreme cold because of its latitude and the protecting mountains (also preventing high winds). It escapes extreme heat by reason of its altitude—6000 feet. With the clear, dry, bracing air of this altitude, and with over 300 days of sunshine, patients find it a *pleasure* to be in this health-restoring out-of-doors *all year*.

The advantages of altitude That altitude is of marked advantage in the cure of tuberculosis is now conceded. The altitude of Silver City not only increases the white corpuscles (the fighters of disease), but increases the blood pressure of a tuberculous patient to that of a *healthy* person.

The choice of this section for the U. S. Government's $1,500,000 Army Sanitarium (by a Committee of Experts which had investigated every likely location) is a striking testimonial to the superior advantages of the climate here.

Beautiful environment No arid desert here; the ground is covered with herbage (preventing dust and sand storms); and is wooded near town and heavily wooded back toward the mountains. Beautiful scenery; good roads. Silver City is a modern town of 4,000, with well stocked stores and every convenience of telephones, electric lights, good water, etc., reached via Santa Fe or Rock Island and Southern Pacific. Exceptionally equipped sanitariums. About *half* the people here came with tuberculosis and were *cured*. Everybody welcomes others who wish to take advantage of a climate which gave health to them. "Go to New Mexico" is often advised, without realizing that this State is a *kingdom* in extent and variety of climates.

If you have tuberculosis

and realize the urgency and actual economy of getting away at once, send today for free booklet which describes the *special* advantages of Silver City—in the *Government* approved all year climate.

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munist," said he. "I am a collectivist, a socialist, a democrat with an unshakable faith in the people. I believe in state socialism, in the collective production and distribution of wealth. To bring about this desired end I believe all means employed to be good—even legal means!" he added with delightful irony.

Herve's great crime, in the eyes of the authorities, was to place the French flag in the muck. He told me he expected to go down in history as the man who did this.

Imagine the circumstances! Since religion has been officially abolished in France, a great many persons have made a religion of the flag. The nationalists, or patriots, carry this respect to the extreme. It is saluted and bowed to just as the holy sacrament was in bygone days. The army was preparing to celebrate the anniversary of Wagram, the great battle when 120,000 French were face to face with 120,000 Austrians, and when, as Herve said, "these two herds who had nothing human left in them flew at each other's throats, drunk with cognac, powder and blood."

The combat took place in summer, the wheat already was ripe, and the exploding bombs set whole fields on fire. Battalions and regiments by flight escaped being burned alive, but the wounded were left behind. Among the soldiers badly wounded a large number perished in the flames, and those who did not die outright lay in agony in the wheat for days because they could not be found.

"It is this that is to be glorified," said Herve.

In denouncing the celebration, Herve wrote the following:

"So long as there are barracks for the edification and moralization of the soldiers of our democracy and in order that militarism and wars of conquest may be dishonored before their eyes, I would like to see brought together and placed in a pile in the principal parade-ground all the garbage and muck of the barracks and solemnly, in presence of troops in full dress, see the colonel, fully plumed, and to the sound of military music, place the regimental flag in the muck!"

Herve was not imprisoned for this article, but it is said that it has had a fatal effect upon the minds of the juries at every one of his trials since.

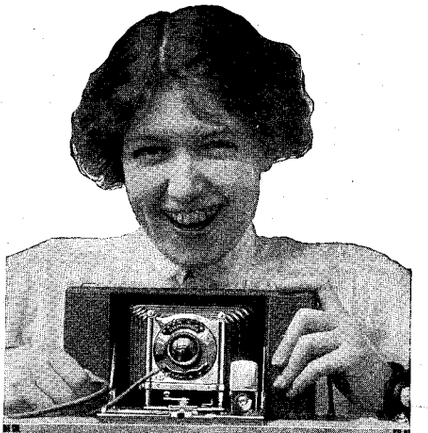
It is little wonder that the ardent antimilitarist is heart and soul against the conquest of Morocco in which France is now engaged. "Brigandage," he calls it.

In defending himself in court last January, among other things he said to the judge:

"I am not discussing the question whether you would not do better to consecrate your billions to the replacing of your industrial machinery, which is the laughing-stock of Europe. I judge your Moroccan expedition simply from the point of view of what is right and moral.

"Right! Morality! What have these oft-repeated phrases to do here? Right! Have the people of Asia and Africa any rights? Were the rights of man proclaimed by your fathers for all these inferior races? Were they not created and placed in this world to be massacred, or corralled by the great civilized nations?

"To talk about right at a moment when England has sunk her claws into Egypt, when Austria has planted hers on Bosnia, when Italy has pounced upon her prey in Tripoli, and France and Spain have thrown themselves on their prey, Morocco, seems



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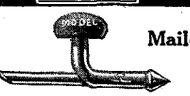

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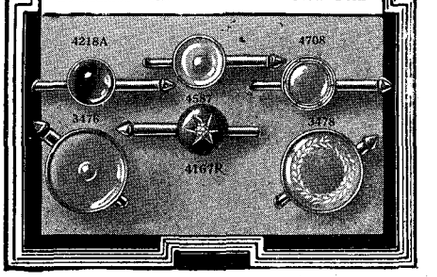

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a little naïve. I suppose I create the same impression as a Danube peasant coming to the front to cry the truth brutally in the face of the Powers.

"If Europe were civilized," he says, "if she really wished to accomplish in Morocco a fine work, she would send there her doctors, expenses paid, who at their risk and peril, and without armies, would carry to these inferior brothers notions of hygiene; or missionaries who, with the funds of civilized Europe, would try to found schools and refine the natives."

JIM THORPE AT SCHOOL

"HE is unquestionably the greatest athlete who ever lived," is what James E. Sullivan, United States Commissioner to the Olympic games at Stockholm, recently said about James Thorpe, the Carlisle Indian, and Sullivan is supposed to know a lot about athletics. The whole country is proud of Thorpe because he, more than all our pugilists and Marathon runners, has enlarged our spot on the athletic map of the world. He won the two chief events at the Olympiad games—the Pentathlon and the Decathlon—the first a five-, the second a ten-event contest. In the history of the world he was the first man to win both these two classic tests. All this and more is told by Thomas McVeigh, Jr., in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*:

In the Decathlon, out of a possible 10,000 points, he pinned the flags of his school and country high up on the number 8,412.

It was an unheard-of score. His nearest competitor was 700 points behind him, the next lagged along 1,000 to the bad.

The Pentathlon comprizes five events—the running broad jump, throwing the javelin, a 200-meter run, throwing the discus and the 1,500-meter run.

He won it.

The Decathlon—grueling in its ten events, severest of tests for muscle and mind—comprizes a 100-meter run, a broad jump, putting the shot, a running high jump, a 400-meter run, throwing the discus, the 110-meter hurdles, the pole vault, the javelin throw and 1,500-meter run.

He won it.

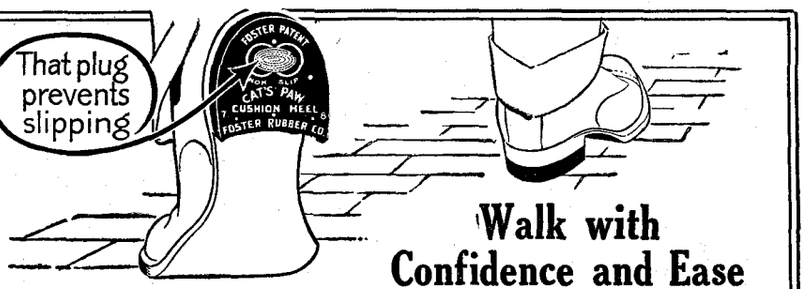
And in winning these events he only began to demonstrate the silent power at his command, for he is the greatest football player in the world, a basketball wonder, a master at lacrosse, tennis, hockey, a dead shot. At baseball he is so proficient in every position that league clubs just now are bombarding him with offers.

I met Jim Thorpe a couple of months before he went over to teach every blooming nation how to athlete, so I went to the Carlisle Indian School to see him. To do that from New York you're sentenced to Harrisburg, Pa.

Change cars.

Shake hands with the Cumberland Valley Railway and have it take you nineteen miles down the valley to quaint, collegiate Carlisle. (Pop. 11,000.) At the "Square" you'll find a trolley marked "Indian School," which every half hour will take you to Jim Thorpe in five minutes.

I took my two boys with me—excellent representatives of young America, aged thirteen and twelve—to meet this earth's



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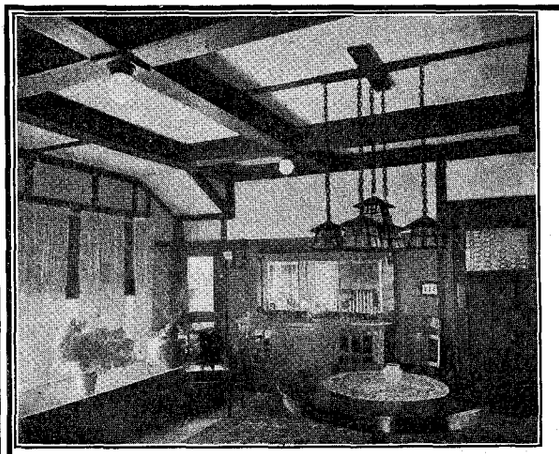

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athletic superlative. For in the bringing up of youngsters it is an excellent thing to have them shake hands with honorable superlatives.

"James is not feeling well," said Superintendent Friedman, his voice and attitude betraying concern.

"James is sick," said Chief Clerk Mori, full-blooded Carlisle graduate.

They call him "James" except "Pop" Warner, the famous coach, and he, master of crafty instructors, through nature and long habit, whispers "Jim."

The 1,200 students—boys and girls—regard him with a reverence which he consciously fails to observe.

We found him sitting on a bench in the campus, the trees shimmering in the sunlight. The air sparkled. In the distance modern Hiawathas played croquet and tennis or yawned in hammocks over recent fiction.

"How are you?" I asked, as we shook hands and I sat beside him.

"Weak as a kitten," he said—a long pause—"ptomain poison"—a long pause—"hospital two days"—a very long pause indeed—"ought to be in there now." His face fell into its habitual expression of far-away disinterest. His eyes, as usual, half closed, rested perhaps on the village street of Prague, Oklahoma, where he was born, or perhaps they were regarding again the Czar of Russia, who paid him honor, or the King of Sweden, who gave him gifts.

There were ten minutes of this.

"Fine kids," he said as he looked at the boys.

In the mean time I had observed beside me 186 pounds of highly specialized man. For eighteen years the ozone of Oklahoma had steeled his muscles and fed his nerves, and for five the crystal air of the Cumberland Valley had fortified him with its persistent vigor. For there are those who give that valley precedence for yielding the best athletic environment in America.

He is 5 feet 11 1-2 inches tall, and weighs 186 pounds. His inspiration measurement is 42 1-2 inches, his expiration 35 1-2 inches. His muscular development is beautifully smooth; the symmetry of his build conceals his size. He combines, in his perfect type, the best attributes of the sprinter and the weight man.

Thorpe is twenty-three years old, and all his attitudes and words indicate self-confidence. He coordinates perfectly, and when performing on track or field he is oblivious of everything except concentrated efficiency. To conclude:

"Guess I'll go to the hospital," he remarks, "and get two eggs on toast and a cup of tea. We'll have a talk at three this afternoon."

He was vibrant that afternoon with interest in present and future, and his face, lit up with a perpetual roguish smile, was sunshine after its morning clouds. All stoicism had departed, and that afternoon he was not an Indian. He was as playful and ingenuous as a ten-year-old. "James is just a big kid when he gets going," said his friend Mori. "He's happiest when he has children to play with."

"No, I'm not a full-blooded Indian," said Jim. "My father was half Irish and half Indian. My mother was half Indian and half French. That's the combination. I was born out in the little farming settle-

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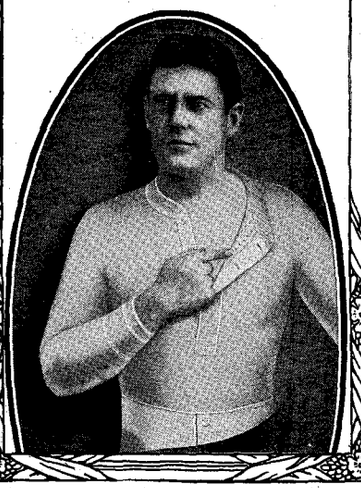

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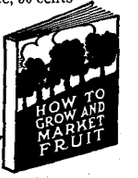

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ment of Prague, Okla. Most of my playmates were white boys—sons of neighboring American farmers. All my youth, in fact all my life, I have spent out in the open. I played all the games that every boy plays, and played them hard. But most of my best sport I got from riding wild ponies. I never saw a two-year-old yet on any of the ranches that I couldn't catch, saddle and ride. I liked the excitement.

"Then when I came to Carlisle in 1904 'Pop' took me in hand—that's 'Pop' Warner, the coach, you know, and he's had me ever since. Come on, boys, and we'll do the half mile"—and throwing off his coat he set the pace for the boys around the historic track of that Carlisle field which has graduated so many athletes of renown.

When they returned "Pop" walked across the campus and joined us. Would "Pop" have a cigar? He would. Would Jim? After a long pause he did not think he would.

And then, as if it had suddenly occurred to him: "Say, 'Pop,' I've been in training now for pretty near a year."

"But you broke training after the Olympic?" I suggested.

"Oh," he said, "yes, I had to go around with the boys and shake hands a lot and go to a bunch of banquets and listen to a lot of speeches. Now and then I took a glass of beer and smoked a cigar or two. But I did not miss any sleep. If I don't get a full night's sleep I can't work the next day.

"And at the banquets I stuck to plain food. They tell me I'm a big eater. I guess I am. I like steak and potatoes and a lot of vegetables, and a big cup of coffee with it doesn't seem to hurt me.

"I cut out sweets, tho, they're fattening.

"And say, I don't care much for celebrations, do I 'Pop'?—that is, to be part of the celebration. I like to stand on the sidewalk and see a parade go by. There's something to see, then. But like that Olympic parade the other day in New York that I had to lead, why I was kind of lonesome.

"I wish you'd say, tho, that I did not refuse to call on the King of Sweden.

"That story wasn't right. The King congratulated me warmly but he did not invite me to meet him at his palace. That story has annoyed me, because my reported action would have reflected on myself and the training we receive at Carlisle."

"Yes," repeated Mr. Warner. "In the spring of 1908 I was watching a bunch of candidates for the track team going through their stunts in their track suits when a chap in blue overalls sauntered over carelessly and took a high hurdle just as if he did not half try. A little later I saw him skim ahead of the crowd in a hurdle race and from that time on Jim Thorpe, here, got pretty well acquainted with the gymnasium. The next year, of course, he was a star in college athletics and in 1909, as every one knows, he was doing very spectacular things in football. Keep your eye on him this year. He's going to captain the team again and I have a vague suspicion that he's going to be worth the price of admission."

It is to Physical Director ("Pop") Glenn S. Warner's great ability, supplemented by Superintendent Friedman's interest, that the famous Indian School occupies its commanding place in athletics.

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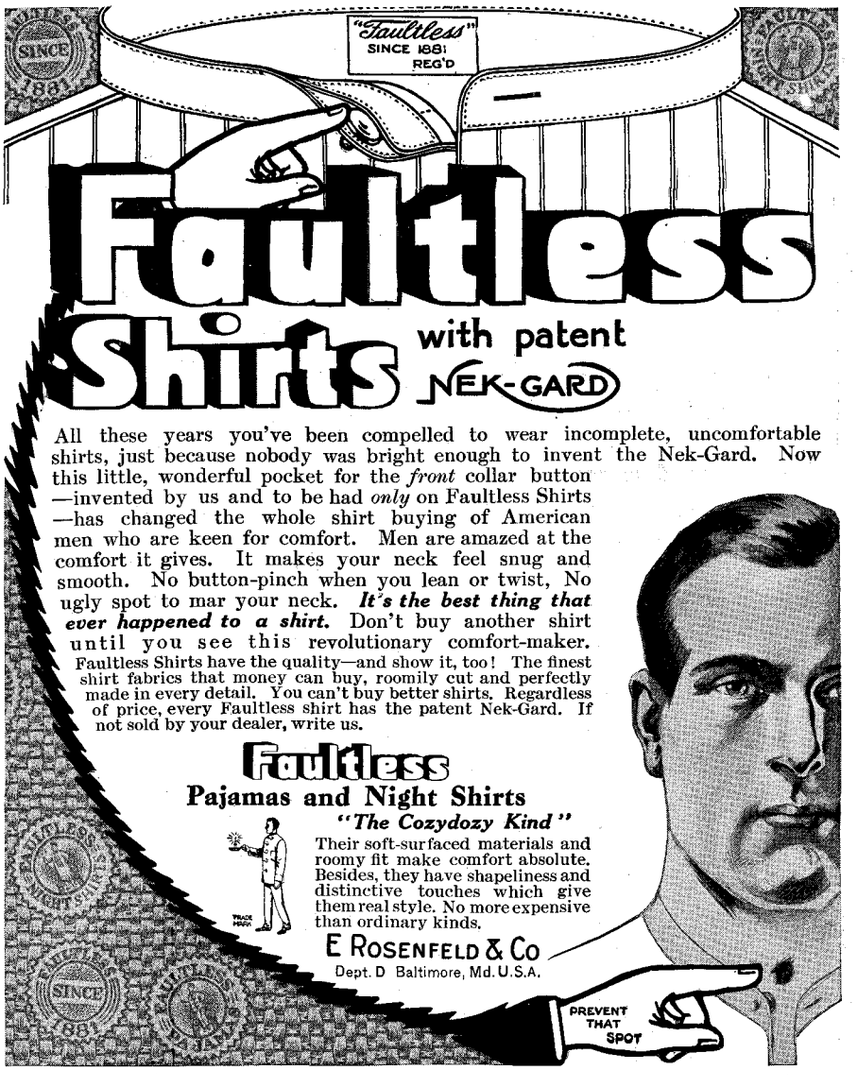
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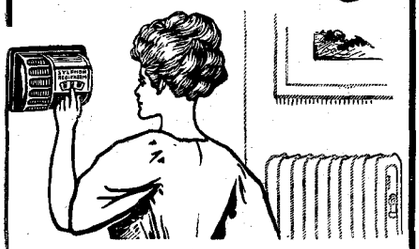

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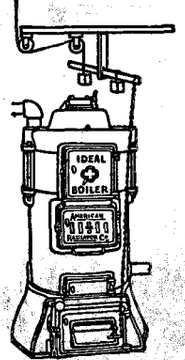

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his heart and mind since 1899, and his one ambition has been to keep Carlisle and the Indian to the fore. But the quiet, big fellow spends little time in conversation.

"My work," he says, "must express itself in the boys."

TESREAU, GIANT OF THE GIANTS

IT WAS the wonderful pitching of "Rube" Marquard that put the New York Giants far enough in the lead of the other National League baseball teams to enable them to hold their position through the long slump they took during the latter part of the summer, but one Charles Tesreau, generally known as "Jeff," is the twirler who is expected to be John J. McGraw's star performer during the world's championship series with the Boston Red Sox. Tesreau's pitching during the last few weeks has made him the most-talked-of player in the East, if not in the whole country. Mathewson and Marquard are counted upon to do their share of the pitching, and it is believed by baseball writers in New York and other Eastern cities that they will be the adversaries of Bedient and O'Brien; but Tesreau will face "Joe" Wood, Jake Stahl's great "spitball" heaver. Mathewson, who, according to Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago Cubs, is the greatest pitcher of all time, says in the New York *American* that he thinks the outcome of the championship series is going to depend largely upon the Missouri colossus. Chance believes Tesreau's great all-round physical strength and power of endurance give him a slight advantage over Wood. It is also argued that Tesreau is nearly always on the offensive, whereas Wood pitches on the defensive much of the time. Tesreau began pitching in Ironton, Missouri, and from the very first he showed wonderful speed, but it is said he was as liable to throw the ball over the grandstand as over the plate. It was the tutelage of Coach Robinson, of the Giants, that took the wildness out of him and gave him a fair knowledge of diamond tactics. He needed no coaching to make him cool-headed, for it is said a regiment of Arab cavalry could not scare him. We read in "Matty's" article:

The battle between the two leading clubs will be decided by their pitchers. The race has settled down to a question of twirlers.

Tesreau joined the New York team last spring, a youngster, and nothing much was expected of him, as it was his first year out in fast society, and he was supposed to become acclimated and veteranized by pitching a few games against such bush league clubs as the Boston National. But "Jeff" has stept out from the first and shown that he has all the qualifications of a big league pitcher, except experience, and he is rapidly acquiring that.

The most valuable asset he possesses is his ability to stay in there and pitch, no

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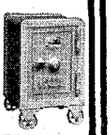

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matter how tight the situation gets. He has demonstrated time and again that he has the courage of a star, and courage is the first requisite of a great pitcher. When a young twirler is breaking into the big league the other clubs do everything to ruin him and test his nerve. "Jeff" has only laughed at their taunts, and they have not bothered him at all.

But now as the race narrows down to the pull for the wire much of the pitching will fall on Tesreau, and he will likely carry the club along. Marquard, after his brilliant start this season, is not going so well, and seems to have lost his form. It is a tough time for him to break, but all the boys realize that it was his wonderful pitching in the first part of the season which gave the team the great lead it enjoyed for so long, and against which we are drawing at present.

If it had not been for "Rube" we would not be out there in front now. But some one has got to keep the team up ahead, and I have great confidence in Tesreau for the job.

I was talking to Billy Evans, the American League umpire, recently, and we were discussing the prospects for the world's series. It had always been my impression that the Boston American League club was easy for a left-hander to beat.

"The Red Sox ought to be pretty soft for Marquard," I suggested to Evans.

"It's a funny thing," he replied, "but the man they fear most of the Giants is Tesreau. That notion about the Red Sox being easy for a left-hander is all wrong. There are only three left-handed hitters on the team, Speaker being one of the trio, and he falls away and bats a southpaw as easily as he does a right-handed pitcher. But the Boston bunch saw Tesreau work somewhere on an off day, and they all pegged him as a great pitcher. They thought that his spitball looked dangerous and realized that it had the speed and the deceptive hop to it."

VON BIEBERSTEIN'S LUCK

BARON MARSCHALL VON BIEBERSTEIN was one of the great men who saved their popularity intact by a change of base just before it became necessary to take sides with one powerful friend against another. During the fourteen years he was Ambassador to Turkey von Bieberstein secured the right of Germany to exercise a free hand in her Anatolian railway schemes, helped to make commercial relations with Turkey profitable, and made German influence preponderant in Constantinople. He also came very near uniting the Near Eastern policies of Italy and his own country. So it is easy to see how fortunate it was for him that the Kaiser sent him to the Court of St. James just before the severe strain began which must, it appears, put a severe strain upon Germany's relations with Turkey in the making of an unpopular peace with her ally. Probably the reason von Bieberstein was so popular with Emperor William was that he always managed to keep Austria as a team-worker with Germany in the Balkan peninsula, where, according to the New York *World*, Austrian and German aims have practically always been pooled. It is said that the best work of these allies under the guidance of von Bieberstein was

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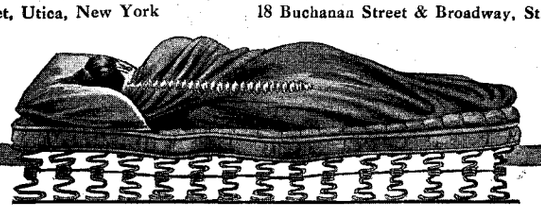

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when Europe was defied and the remnants of the Berlin treaty smashed by the crowning of Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. His recent transfer to London was a strong testimonial to his skill in wrestling with international problems, but its greater significance was in the fact that he was expected to exercise a powerful influence for more friendly Anglo-German relations. Following his death on September 24 the New York *Sun* reviewed his official career thus:

It is only a few months since von Bieberstein came from Constantinople, the scene of his great diplomatic triumphs, to London, and English and German newspapers alike proclaimed his mission to be to reconcile two nations whose distrust and dislike of each other had just brought Europe to the edge of a general war.

Marshal von Bieberstein belonged to the school of Bismarck, and all over Europe it was conceded that he had learned not a little of his great master's skill. Sent to Constantinople fifteen years ago, when Germany was still uninfluential there and British and Russian influence far more considerable, he succeeded in a few years in supplanting Britain as Turkey's first friend while he interposed German protection against Russian menace. In the closing years of the reign of Abdul Hamid Turkish armies reorganized by a German soldier were reckoned as a reliance to the Dreibund, while the building of the Bagdad Railway revealed the ever-advancing invasion of German influence.

Some part, but not all, of this edifice von Bieberstein erected was overthrown when the Young Turks ended the Hamidian régime, yet not until Italy attacked Turkey and Germany was forced to stand aside while her ally dismembered her friend was the Bieberstein diplomacy, which had made the Kaiser the Protector of Islam, finally shipwrecked. Indeed it was the suspicion that German influence was about to obtain a reward in the shape of a Tripolitan seaport which to many explains the Italian war.

Whatever failure German policy ultimately experienced in the Near East the blame was not von Bieberstein's, and the European comment which attended his transfer to London was indicative of the reputation he still enjoyed. English journals were divided as to whether his mission was one of peace or war, divided as to whether he came to restore the prestige of which his predecessor at London had deprived the German Embassy, or to decide the great question as to whether the time was ripe for German attack upon England which should complete the work begun by his master against Austria and France.

For the Germans von Bieberstein was the embodiment of the new as well as the old spirit. In the various attempts in recent years to win the "place in the sun" all Germans desire his skill was recognized. Nominally only Ambassador at Constantinople, he was in fact one of the chief advisers of the Kaiser and his Foreign Ministers in all great emergencies. Always, too, he was the champion of the ideas and ideals of the "New Germany" which looks forward to world power while determined to retain military supremacy in Europe.

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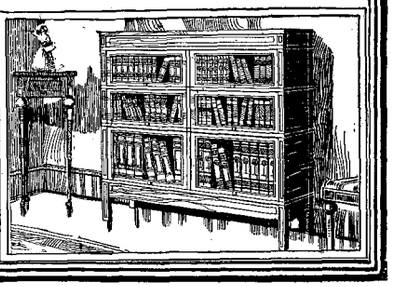

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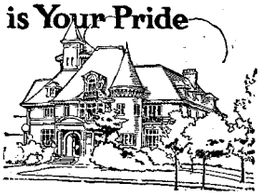

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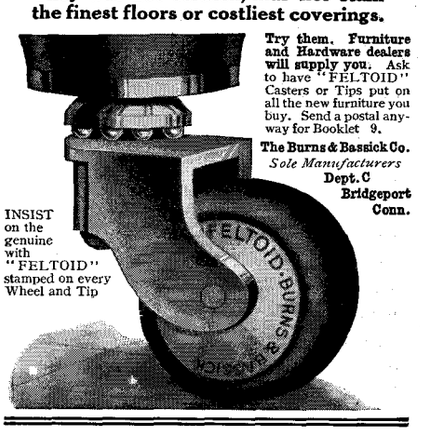

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Going Kind.—ACTOR—"What is poetry of motion?"

POET—"The kind that's always going from editor to editor."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

Suspicious.—EDITOR—"Have you submitted this poem anywhere else?"

JOKESMITH—"No, sir."

EDITOR—"Then where did you get that black eye?"—*Satire.*

O. K.—LADY—"Pardon me, but are these eggs fresh laid?"

GROCER—"Absolutely, madam. The farmer I purchased them from won't allow his hens to lay them any other way."—*New York Mail.*

Handy Weapon.—"It is comfortable to see one's husband sitting down after dinner to enjoy his cigar, and then there is something rather soothing about the aroma of a good cigar, too."

"Oh, I don't care anything about the comfort of it or the aroma; but as long as my husband smokes, it will always be easy to tell him how to begin when he insists that we have got to economize."—*Judge.*

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"One man was blind in one eye," explained the cub.—*Tit-Bits.*

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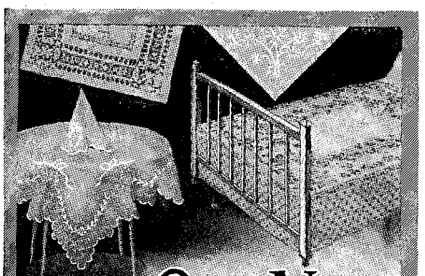

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Another Convert.—The prodigal son returned.

"Fatted calf is out of date," he cried, "give me bull moose."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Last Resort.—"Do you believe in Platonic friendship?" he asked.

"Not," she replied, "as long as there is a chance for anything else."—*Chicago Record Herald.*

Life Eternal.—"The elm lives for 200 years, the linden for 300, the oak lives for 500 years——"

"And the chestnut," interrupted the other half of the sketch, "lives forever."—*Kansas City Journal*

Up-to-Date Cookery.—HARASSED PRISONER—"Pray, great chief, why do you keep your servant tied up so long?"

CANNIBAL KING—"A thousand pardons, dear missionary, but we are waiting for the consignment of paper bags from Sydney."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Safer.—THE INNKEEPER (making up a guest's bill)—"The first time I made it thirteen shillings; now I make it seventeen. Just come and add it up, my dear, and see if you can get it right."

HIS BETTER HALF—"Oh, why not let it go as it is—I might make it thirteen again."—*Sketch.*

He Belonged.—The accomplished and obliging pianist had rendered several selections, when one of the admiring group of listeners in the hotel parlor suggested Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Several people echoed the request, but one lady was particularly desirous of hearing the piece, explaining that her husband had belonged to that very regiment.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

September 21.—Three U. S. marines are wounded during a rebel attack on a transport train near Masaya, Nicaragua.

September 22.—A dispatch from Harbin says a thousand people are slain and many monasteries are plundered and burned in Mongolia by Chinese expeditionary troops.

September 23.—W. C. Nichols, an American citizen alleged by the State Department to have been held arbitrarily on a charge of murder, is released on bail by the Mexican authorities and assured a fair trial.

A dispatch from San Juan-del-Sur, Nicaragua, says the rebel General Mena has been captured by federal troops.

September 24.—Sir Richard Cartwright, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, dies at Ottawa.

Baron Adolph Marschall von Bieberstein, German Ambassador to England, dies at Badenewiler.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

September 22.—President Taft rules that the order of Robert G. Valentine as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, that no religious garb shall hereafter be worn by teachers in the Indian schools, shall not apply to teachers who are wearing uniforms at the present time.

GENERAL

September 24.—James Smith, Jr., whom Governor Wilson opposed, is defeated for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the New Jersey primaries by William Hughes.

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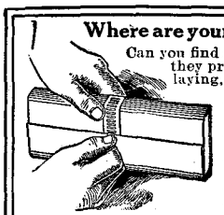

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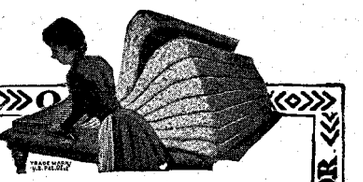

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. J. T.," St. Louis, Mo.—"Kindly state whether *have* or *has* should be used in the following sentence: 'À la Carte and Grill Service *have* been added and special arrangements for private luncheon and dinner parties have been provided.'"

"À la carte service" and "grill service" are distinct things. It was evidently intended to announce the addition of two kinds of service. The word *service* must be understood after *à la carte;* hence there are two subjects, and the verb should be plural.

"W. H. L.," Springfield, Mo.—"Please tell me why the 'y' in 'day' is changed to 'i' in the word 'daily.'"

The fact is the opposite of what you assume. The word is (or *was*)*dai;* but "y" came into use as a variant of "i" and in time the practise was established of writing final "i's" as "y's."

"M. L.," Clarksburg, W. Va.—"How does Robert Marion La Follette pronounce his name?"

La Fol'et; "a" as in father with a weakening toward "a" in sofa; "Fol" as "fol" in follow.

"C. P.," Herman, Pa.—"Are the adverbs 'fortunately' and 'rarely' used correctly in the following sentences: (1) '*Fortunately* for me the burglar entered the house after all my money had been safely bestowed at the bank'; (2) 'It is *rarely* that a man finds his friend to remain faithful for many years'?"

(1) "Fortunately" is correctly used; it is an adverb belonging to the verb "entered."

(2) "Rarely" should be "rare," because it is a predicate adjective. If the sentence were rearranged to throw the real subject (the clause introduced by *that*) before the verb "is," it would read, "That a man finds his friend faithful, etc., is *rare*." Here "rarely" seems manifestly wrong; nevertheless it could be defended on the ground that "is" here is not the merely copulative verb, but means *exists, comes into being, happens.*

"H. R.," Warsaw, Va.—"Which pronoun should be used in the following sentence, and why: 'Let *him* (or *he*) who can answer this question'?"

"Him" should be used. The pronoun is part of an infinitive phrase used as the object of "let." Leave out the relative clause "who can" and your question answers itself.

"C. H. S.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Please inform me whether the following sentence is good English: 'I do not think that that is true.' My objection is the position of the adverb 'not,' as it conceals thinking; when in reality, 'I think that that is not true' is what the speaker means."

You seem to confuse "think" in the sense of "hold the opinion" with "think" in the very general sense of "act with the mind." "I do not think that that is true" is not the same as "I think that that is not true." You may *think* about it (hold it in mind) without *thinking* (holding the opinion) that it is true or that it is false.

"F. B.," Bronx, N. Y.—"In what book does the phrase 'milk of human kindness' occur?"

In Shakespeare's "Macbeth," act 1, scene 5, line 14.

"L. C. K.," Norfolk, Va.—"Is there any authority whatever for using 'the' as an indefinite article in sentences like the following: 'Sugar is now selling at 6 cts. *the* pound.'"

The correct expression is "six cents *a* pound." But sometimes "the" is proper, not as an indefinite but as a definite article, in similar phrases. For example, "What does he do *the* year round" (or "*the* year through?").

"L. P.," Cameron, N. C.—"Kindly give pronunciation of the following words: *idea, revolt, ration,* and *empyreal.*"

Idea—ai-di'a; "ai" as "i" in pine, "i" as "ee" in see, "a" as "a" in sofa.

Revolt—re-vōlt'; "e" almost like "i" in it, "ō" as "o" in note.

Ration—rē-shun; "ē" as "a" in fate, "u" as "u" in but.

Empyreal—em-pir'ē-al; short "i" in the second syllable.

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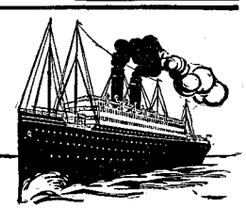

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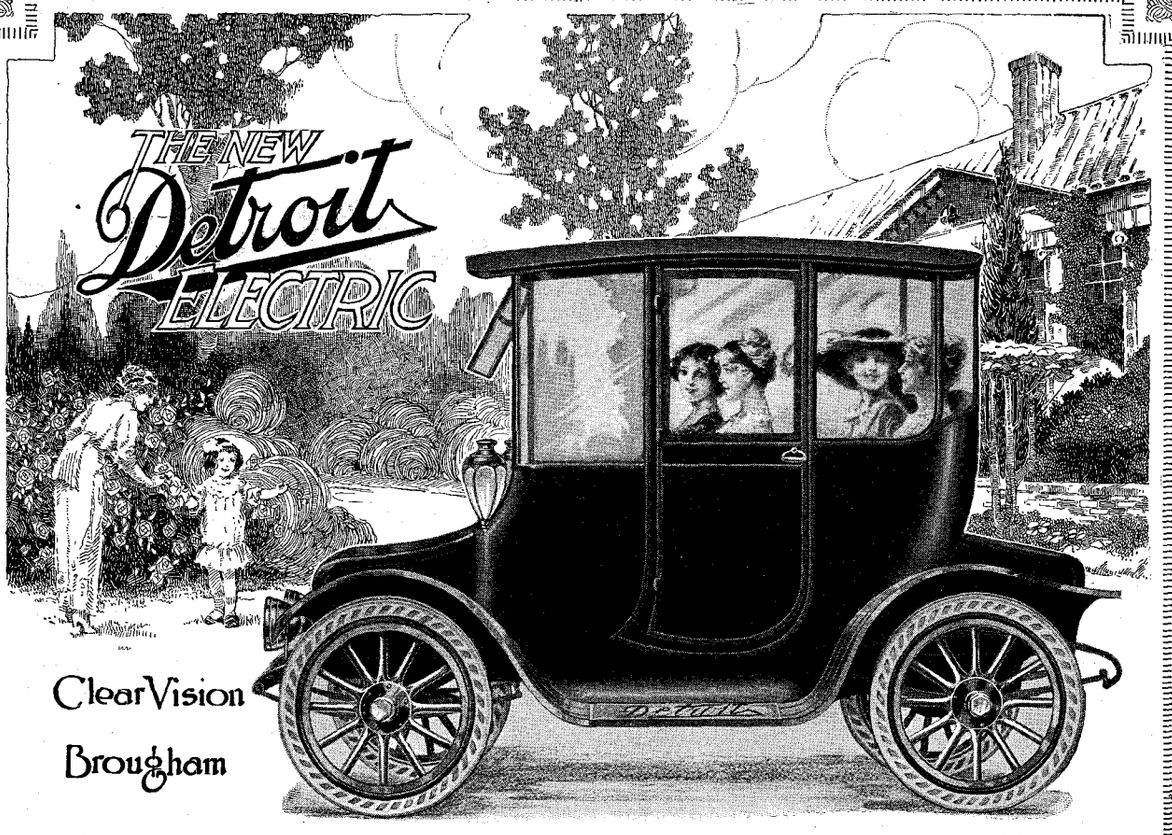

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